FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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		Section 552a
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Office Memorandum · United States Government

то

STANDARD FORM TO: 64

DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE:

1/20/60

FROM

SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT:

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

IS - CUBA

Attached are 11 copies of memoranda and an equal number of evaluation memoranda setting forth information furnished by in memorandum).

advised that he was in Havana from 1/13-17/60 on a business matter. He stated that he received his information from many sources in conversation. He pointed out that it is difficult to obtain or verify information in Cuba because people are afraid and reluctant to talk.

The attached memorandum is being furnished for the Bureau's information.

2 - Bureau (109-12-210) (RM) (Encls. 22)
1 - New York (109-112)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 25-03 BY 60.90 BCG/1CG75X

JAG: mfw
(4)

REC-77

10 9-12 - 210 - 112

109-12-210-1120

16 JAN 22 1960

ACCUST State, CIA, G2, ON1, OSI/ State

HAVEN A (CC)

BY FED TIT

MAT. IM. SEC.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York January 20, 1960

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATES S BY 602 PS BCE / 10075K

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

on January 18, 1960, advised that the Cuban Government is expected to ration gasoline soon. It is expected that each passenger car will be limited to 50 gallons a month and business vehicles slightly more.

advised that he witnessed close order drill 62 of the "militia" in the streets of Havana. He stated that this 670 "militia" appears to be made up of young people in their teens who do military drill. He stated that both males and females participate in the drills at various hours of the day. He stated that he does not know if the training is voluntary or compulsery but is under the direction of Cuban Army personnel. He stated that he did not see anyone drilling with weapons.

advised that there is a rumor in Cuba that be liquid phosphorus has been dropped from planes on some sugar by cane fields. This liquid lies dormant until the cane is cut and then will ignite spontaneously from the heat of the sun, causing the cane fields to burn.

advised further that he heard that the Army 62 Commander of the Oriente Province of Cuba has disappeared.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-1120

CLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York January 20, 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Reference is made to the attached memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine his reliability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERCIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-03 BY 60290 BCE/ICCTOK

101-12-210-1120

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1-20-60

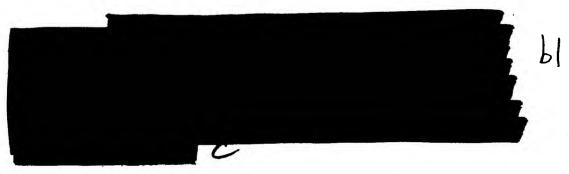
FROM

Legal Attaché, Madrid (105-275)

CONFIDENTIAL

su**bject**:

ACTIVITIES OF CASTRO GOVERNMENT IN CUBA IS - CUBA



No local dissemination was made of the attached memorandum since it does not concern Spain.

An extra copy of this letter is attached for forwarding by the Bureau together with a copy of the attached memorandum to the Havana Office for information. The Hadrid Office will continue contact with available sources and the Bureau will be advised.

HEREIN AS CHILD ASC. THED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

F. 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (1 - Havana)

1 - Madrid CDA:HD

(4)

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The transfer transfer of the letter

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REC-71 109-12-210-1/21

18 JAN 22 1960

EX-111.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION **FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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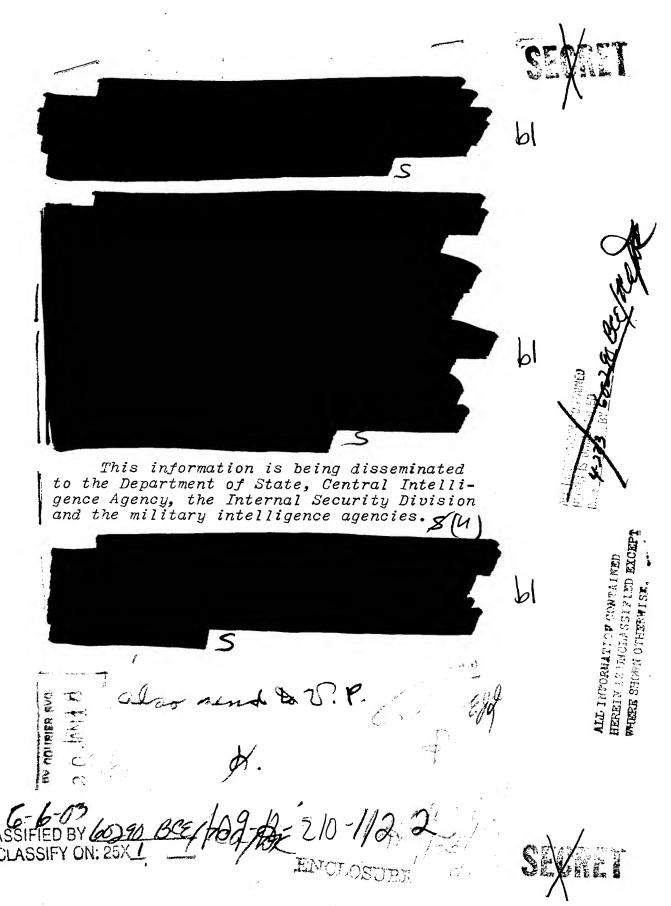
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			Mr. Parsons 61C
,	•	FBI .	Mr. Callaham
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mr. Malone
		Date: 1/12/60	Mr. NoSen
_			Mr. Temm
Transmit the	following in	(Type in plain text or code)	Mr. Tracer Mr. Victoriliyan
37.	AIRTEL		Tele. Room.
Via		(Priority or Method of Mailing)	Miss Gandy
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	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)	M 67C
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January 15, 1960 BY COURIER SERVICE

67C Room 361, Senate Office Building Washington 25, D. C. BLITER NO MAITERS Dear I am enclosing a letter which I think the Vice President may want to see. Sincerely, TEH ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERSIN IS UNCLASSIFIED Enclosure Tolson Mohr . Parsons Belmont. Callahan DeLoach . Malone . McGuire . EX-117 Rosen . 10 JAN 22 1960 Tamm

(3)

1961 PE UNIT

Trotter _____ W.C. Sullivan

∿le. Room .

January 15, 1960 donorable kichard M. Wisen The Vice President Washington 25, D. C. ADL INFORMATION CONTAINED HYPELM IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT Dear Dick: WHERE SHOWN OTERRAISE. I thought you eight be interested in the following which concerns an alleged Soviet opinion regarding United States policy toward Cuba. The above information has been mide at lable to the Department of State, the Central Intellige Agency, the Internal Security Division of the Descriment of Justice and the military intelligence agencies. Tolson _

Sincerely,

Mohr _

Parsons _ Belmont _ Callahan . DeLoach .

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W.C. Sullivan ____
Tele. Room _____
'am _____

FEJ: bcm: jlw

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(4)

Director, FBI

Legat, Havana (32-0)

ALL IS DEPARTION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-43 BY 60291 94 TCG FORCE

NEW CLASSIPICATION SYSTEM CUBAN CEMBUS IDENTIFICATION (Pingerprint Matters)

Remylet 12/22/59, captioned FORRIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA, IS-CUBA, advising the Bureau that the Henry System was to be modified and changed to a system in accord with the Cuban Revolution.

Transmitted herewith is the Spanish copy of the new instruction and explanation of the new system signed by The second paragraph is significant; "Why copy the FBI if we can have our own fingerprint system?" This is characteristic of the present government and very indicative of the fanatic nationalism and Anti-United States extremes to which this government is prepared to go to show that it is not influenced by Washington.

Instant enclosure was furnished to SA

on 12/22/59, by

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and as the Bureau knows, has long been a loyal Bureau friend. The source should not be divulged, at least at this time, as the new instructions have not been made known to the public as yet.

SA was assigned in Guatemala in 1945-1947 and recalls that many of the terms used in the "new system" are characteristic of the system used in Guatemala, a few terms of Vucetich System, and possibly some terms borrowed from some other system. According to never classified, searched or made a fingerprint comparison, but is a lawyer with political aspirations.

One copy of instant communication is being placed in Havana file on Foreign Political Matters - Cuba, IS-Cuba. Sufficient copies are furnished for inclusion in the Bureau file on that subject, as well as furnishing to the Identification Division which will no doubt be interested in this "new system" of the Cuban Revolutionary Government.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 1) 2 - Havana (32-0) (109-54)

#15:g1 (7) 184 JAN 4 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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request is listed in the title or Documents originated with an for review and direct response Pages contain information fur releasability of this information as disposition at a later date.	nother Government agency(ies). These document to you. This head by another Government agency(ies). The se document agency (ies). The se document agency (ies) and following our consultation with the other a final release determination has not been made to be a second to be a final release determination has not been made to be a second	nents were referred to that agence You will be advised by the FBI agency(ics).

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100-341652

ono Bee/Major

Dates

January 18, 1960

A LIAISON

TOE

Director

Central Intelligence Agency

Attentions Deputy Director, Plane

Promi

Jehn Edgar Hosver, Director

Subjecti ISIDORE GIBET NEEDLEMAN INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference to made to provious information furnished to the Central Intelityonse Agency and the Department of State concerning leidere Gibby Heedleman, a New York Attorney who is a suspected Soviet employees agent. 8(4)

Por the information of all agencies receiving a copy of this commentention, a delicate source who is in a position to furnish information concerning the activities of Meedleman has advised that Meedleman is apparently involved in a "Cuban sugar deal." This source, who has furnished reitable information in the past. has advised the following concerning Heedleman:

During the first meek of January, 1960, Needleman was in touch with an individual identified pho resides at

Informed Heedleman that it had come to his attention that the Cubans planned to buy \$6,000,000 worth of Crechoelevakian merchan

NOT RECORDED

TO LATE JAHL I MAILED

1 - New York (100-78633) (See note page 285 JAN 26 1960

- Hayana (See pater page 056, same date)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)

1) + 109-12-210 (Foreign Political Matter - Cuba)

WAA:gds

(13)

(SEE NOTE PAGE FIVE)



Director Central Intelligence Agency

for it with \$6,000,000 morth of augar. He indicated to Needleman that he could call more augar and, according to our course, and implied that he believed that Headleman could acciet him because of his Soviet and catellite composions.

controls world sugar prices as well as shipping and sales facilities for sugar in Plorida. His broker in the State of Plorida is reported to be a supposed who was not further identified.

Needleman that he did not desire to deal with the because has sold competitors of the act a lower rate. Then pointed out, according to our source, that if Cuba is saling sugar to the Greekeal swakiame, this indicates that the has lost control in Guha and that it, therefore, appears that now is the proper time to make contrasts with the Guhane.

Car source advised that subsequent to the above contest between Heedleman and Manual Meedleman contacted

been active in the Guben revolutionary novement. Through arrangements were unde to set up an appointment in Gube with an unidentified individual who reportedly centralled five auger plantations.

isediemen, according to our source, that (phonetic) described by the informent as manted to buy 150,000 bags of first quality sugar to be delivered at the rate of 12,000 to 15,000 bags per month. Indicated that it had been determined that all contracts for Juhan sugar had been signed by November, 1959. At this point, Needlemen pointed out to that it would probably be desirable to see the people who signed the contracts, and erromements were unde for Heedlemen to meet and and in Hami, Florida, on January 10, 1960.

SECRET

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Director Central Intelligence Agency X ... 21

It was also determined that mentioned above, planned to loose New York 618y for Mayons, Oubs, on Jamesty 19, 1960, for the purpose of arrengine "a deal" in twice with mention with feedlessen also make arrangements to loose New York for Mani on Jamesty 9, 1960, 5 M

67C

On Jamusry 7, 1960, the touch with a minher of Outen Separament officials including an individual should in charge of the tureau controlling sugar production.

Asternined that sugar was available in Oute test could not be akipped to the United States because quotes had been reached.

The "top men" in the Outen Separament Sugar Servacu would be anglishe for a conference on Jamusry 11, 1960.

And prevailed upon to go to Outen with Sections on Jamusry 18, 1960, to most Outen afficials in order to lay the groundwork for a contract in 1961.

Subsequent investigation disclosed that Needlounn left New York for Miani on January 9, 1968, and planned to travel to Havana on January 10, 1968.

on Junuary 12, 1960, our source advised that indicated the had heard from Meedleman in Cuba and that the had informed a close friend of her's that a government contract for 280,800 bage of sugar had been placed by Meedleman. Indicated that Indoore Clibby Meedleman expected to anjoy an income of \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year for the nast five or six years from the placing of this contract.

In connection with the contact between Meedleman and Contact of the should be noted that the only prior information evaluable concerning contacts between the and Meedleman dates back to 1948 and 1949, at which time Meedleman was the atterney for the Amtery Trading Corporation,

Section 1

Z.



Director Central Intelligence Agency

which is registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act as an agency of the Ampian Covernment in the Inited States. The state time, was apparently connected with the National City Bank at Long Booch, Long Teland, New York, and was engaged in a broker's business involving large mining helet anchines. Then contacted Heedleman, according to our course, Needleman indicated that he felt will was of the opinion that contacts in Qube had been set up through Amberg Freding Corporation and that he intended to se inform see that the impression. Significant in the impression of the continue to have this impression.

We are continuing to follow the activities of Iniders Gibby Needleman and any additional information of the type set forth above which may come to our attention will be furnished to you. 5 (y)

In view of the delicate source through which the above information was obtained and the fact that intimate details set forth above are known to a limited number of persons, it is requested that this Bureau be advised of any action that may be contemplated in connection with this matter prior to the initiation of such action.

l - Office of Security Department of State

VIA LIAISON

1 - Ar. John P. Hebren
Director
Investigation Staff, BFC
U. S. Department of Commerce
Tuckington 25, D. C.

VIA LIAISON

secure



)irector Central Intelligence Agency

NOTE 'O SAC. NEW YORK:

rellow all developments relating to Needleman's connection with the Cuban situation closely and submit retnent data relating to possible Cuban involvement the caption "Foreign Political Matters - Cuba" copies for the Needleman file. Where feasible, rmation concerning Needleman's involvement in Cuba ald be submitted in form suitable for dissemination ess good judgment indicates that the data should be abmitted by teletype or by telephone due to its urgency.

OTE TO LEGAT, HAVANA:

Above information for your information only. Be alert for any further developments.

NOTE: This communication is classified "Secret" in order to protect a delicate source who is in a position to furnish information concerning the activities of Needleman, who is a suspected Soviet agent. Restrictions have been placed on the agencies to which this data is deseminated in order to protect this source which furnishes vital information concerning matters relating to the national defense.

SECRET

Mr. A. H. Belment January 20, 1960 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN IS UNION SOUTHED EXCEPT E SHOWN OTHERWISE. POLITICAL MATTERS Reference your mans to Ut. dublest claimed funders to spec beatre to fuffituee. e to Cuben intelligeness h to in this country. tro to train 600 per to dead but he had no concrete THE PART AND A NOT RECORDED 200-210 (Communist Party of Cod JJAN 25 L 109-12-210 (Cuban Political Achter Scripton (11) Bacagua (11) 109-12-210 Non recorded downers that /20, 120 FUI

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described as Spanish comum reported at had served Li-year contense in Venezuela for publical muries, was

dereever, during May and June. 1958.

New York Office pointed out that interview of due to his prior airplane reservations to Washington and New York (recommended he be reinterviewed. However, eince does not appoint any specific data regarding Cuban activities in U. S., it is t we should try to reinterview him at this time.

ACTION!

67C 1. Since is a defector, we are advising full file. State Department, Navy, Army, A and the Atomic Energy Commission) of results of our interview. We 61 also furnishing this information to the Immigration and Naturalizat Service and the Internal Security Division of the Department. Atta your approval is a plantiplate of a letterhead memo setting forth t details of our interview of the Copies of this name will be furn the above-listed agencies by cover letter.

The highlights of our interview of the have already bee 67C furnished to State. CIA and INS this morning.

Recommend Mr. DeLoach alert his contact at Subcommittee is possibly identical with individual who has history of ment in international intrigue and has served sentence in Venezuela 670 Cuban defector, yesterday publicly murder charge. he did not truet and his defection could be Castro trick.

62 FEB TICKLER HELD FOR ME TOLSON

€.

DECODED COPY

Airgram

🗵 Cablegram

URGENT

1-19-60

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

NO. 988

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA. IN TELEVISION APPEARANCE YESTERDAY FIDEL CASTRO LABELED REMARKS MADE BY VICE PRESIDENT NIXON REGARDING CONDITIONS IN CUBA AS "INSOLENT". HE CRITICIZED PERSONS IN THEATERS WHO APPLAUD AMBASSADORS. THIS IN DIRECT REFERENCE TO APPLAUSE GIVEN BY THEATER AUDIENCES TO APPEARANCE OF AMBASSADOR BONSAL ON SCREEN SHOWING RETURN FROM UNITED STATES. CASTRO ALSO CLAIMED HE HAD "INTERESTING DOCUMENTS" CONNECTING TRAITORS TO REVOLUTION WITH CERTAIN EMBASSIES AND CASTRO STILL TALKING ABOUT THREAT OF FOREIGN INVASION AND GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED PRESS CONTINUES VIOLENT US "AVANCE," HAVANA DAILY WHICH HAS BEEN CRITICAL OF CASTRO REGIME, TAKEN OVER BY "WORKERS" YESTERDAY FOR FAILURE TO AFFIX EXPLANATORY NOTE AS RECOMMENDED BY HAVANA NEWSPAPER GUILD RE CABLES OF FOREIGN ORIGIN TO EFFECT THAT " CABLES ARE BEING PUBLISHED IN EXERCISE OF FREEDOM OF PRESS IN CUBA BUT THE CONTENTS ARE AT VARIANCE WITH TRUTH AND NOT IN CONFORMITY WITH MOST ELEMENTAL NEWSPAPER ETHICS." PRESS ATTACHE HERE STATES EDITOR OF "AVANCE" IN HIDING.

EX]. JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED:

1-19-60

3:52 PM

MLL

CORRECTED TIME 4:31 PM

REC. 75

JAN 27 1960

CC. TM.

CC. TM.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably purpolities of the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

109-12-210

hac.

___ODED COP'r

XX Cablegram

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan _
Tele. Room
Ingram
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URGENT

Airgram

1-19-60

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO. 988

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA. IN TELEVISION APPEARANCE YESTERDAY FIDEL CASTRO LABELED REMARKS MADE BY VICE PRESIDENT NIXON REGARDING CONDITIONS IN CUBA AS "INSOLENT". HE CRITICIZED PERSONS IN THEATERS WHO APPLAUD AMBASSADORS. THIS IN DIRECT REFERENCE TOAPPLAUSE GIVEN BY THEATER AUDIENCES TO APPEARANCE OF AMBASSADOR BONSAL ON SCREEN SHOWING RETURN FROM UNITED STATES. CASTRO ALSO CLAIMED HE HAD "INTERESTING DOCUMENTS" CONNECTING TRAITORS TO REVOLUTION WITH CERTAIN EMBASSIES AND CASTRO STILL TALKING ABOUT THREAT OF FOREIGN INVASION AND GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED PRESS CONTINUES VIOLENT US ATTACKS. "AVANCE," HAVANA DAILY WHICH HAS BEEN CRITICAL OF CASTRO REGIME. TAKEN OVER BY "WORKERS" YESTERDAY FOR FAILURE TO AFFIX EXPLANATORY NOTE AS RECOMMENDED BY HAVANA NEWSPAPER GUILD RE CABLES OF FOREIGN ORIGIN TO EFFECT THAT " CABLES ARE BEING PUBLISHED IN EXERCISE OF FREEDOM OF PRESS IN CUBA BUT THE CONTENTS ARE AT VARIANCE WITH TRUTH AND NOT IN CONFORMITY WITH MOST ELEMENTAL NEWSPAPER ETHICS." PRESS ATTACHE HERE STATES EDITOR OF "AVANCE" IN HIDING.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED:

1-19-60

3:52 PM

MLI

CORRECTED TIME 4:31 PM

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If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Buretti, it is suggested that it be sui varaphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECODED COPY

Cablegram

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan _
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URGENT

1-19-60

TO DIRECTOR

Airgram

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO. 988

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNC

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA. IN TELEVISION APPEARANCE YESTERDAY FIDEL CASTRO LABELED REMARKS MADE BY VICE PRESIDENT NIXON REGARDING CONDITIONS IN CUBA AS "INSOLENT". HE CRITICIZED PERSONS IN THEATERS WHO APPLAUD AMBASSADORS. THIS IN DIRECT REFERENCE TOAPPLAUSE GIVEN BY THEATER AUDIENCES TO APPEARANCE OF AMBASSADOR BONSAL ON SCREEN SHOWING RETURN FROM CASTRO ALSO CLAIMED HE HAD "INTERESTING DOCUMENTS" UNITED STATES. CONNECTING TRAITORS TO REVOLUTION WITH CERTAIN EMBASSIES AND CHANCERIES. CASTRO STILL TALKING ABOUT THREAT OF FOREIGN INVASION AND GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED PRESS CONTINUES VIOLENT US ATTACKS "AVANCE," HAVANA DAILY WHICH HAS BEEN CRITICAL OF CASTRO REGIME. TAKEN OVER BY "WORKERS" YESTERDAY FOR FAILURE TO AFFIX EXPLANATORY NOTE AS RECOMMENDED BY HAVANA NEWSPAPER GUILD BE CABLES OF FOREIGN ORIGIN TO EFFECT THAT " CABLES ARE BEING PUBLISHED IN EXERCISE OF FREEDOM OF PRESS IN CUBA BUT THE CONTENTS ARE AT VARIANCE WITH TRUTH AND NOT IN CONFORMITY WITH MOST ELEMENTAL NEWSPAPER ETHICS." PRESS ATTACHE HERE

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED:

1-19-60

STATES EDITOR OF "AVANCE" IN HIDING.

3:52 PM

14. ...

CORRECTED TIME 4:31 PM

Office Memorandum . United States Government

DATE: January 25, 1960 Director, FBI (109-12-210) CLASSIFIED BY 60240 BCC. Legal Attache, Havana (109-54) DECLASSIFY ON: 25X SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA ALL THFORMATION CONTAINED INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA HERETH TO UNDIASONETED EXCE WHERE SHOWN OTEFRWISE. ReBulet to Office of Security, Department of State, dated December 10, 1959. Referenced communication furnishes some information reported by an informant of Intelligence Unit of the Metropolitan Department of Public Safety, Miami, Florida. With regard to the ship's name, the following information was received from Naval Attache, American Embassy, Havana, and may be of possible value to the Bureau and Miami Office as reference data concerning ships in the Cuban Navy. The following are classified as frigates: ANTONIO MACEO JOSE MARTI MAXIMO GOMEZ The BAIRE is a patrol vessel or PC boat. The CARIBE and the SIBONEY are PE patrol boats. Two extra copies of this letter are furnished for the possible information of Miami Office. - P -SEC- 33 EX 109 4 - Bureau (2 - Miami) 1 - Havana ELS:1g

(Rev. 1-11-60) DECODED COPY Cablegre Airgram ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED URGENT 1-22-60 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED TO DIRECTOR NO. 996 FROM LEGAT, HAVANA FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA. AMBASSADOR BONSAL HAS BEEN RECALLED TO WASHINGTON. LEAVING TOMORROW WITH WIFE. WHEN PREVIOUSLY CALLED FOR CONSULTATION WIFE DID NOT ACCOMPANY HIM. LEGAT BELIEVES DUE TO VIOLENCE OF CUBAN ATTACKS AGAINST UNITED STATES HE WILL NOT RETURN, HOWEVER, HE HAS NOT INDICATED ANY SUCH ACTION. "REVOLUCION" ORGAN OF 26 JULY MOVEMENT, IN ARTICLE TODAY INSINUATED ACTION OF SPANISH AMBASSADOR IN CONFRONTING CASTRO ON TELEVISION PROGRAM WAS WELL PLANNED MANUEVER ENGINEERED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. IT POINTED OUT THAT BONSAL "AMBASSADOR OF THE SO-CALLED DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES, WHOSE PRESIDENT, OVER THE BODIES OF THOUSANDS OF YOUNG AMERICANS WHO PERISHED IN WORLD WAR TWO, EMBRACED WITHOUT MODESTY, ONE OF ITS MOST NOTORIOUS ASSASSINS, WITHOUT EVEN REMEMBERING THOSE WHO WERE KILLED OR MAIMED IN EXECUTING THE STRATEGY PLANNED BY THIS VERY EISENHOWER AS SUPREME CHIEF OF THE MILITARY FORCES WHICH FOUGHT AGAINS FASCISM IN EUROPE." ARTICLE FURTHER CLAIMED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LINKED IN FASCIST CAMPAIGN AGAINST CUBA. CALLS VILE THOSE WHO APPLAUDED BONSAL, AGAIN REFERRING TO NEWSREEL INCIDENT WHERE WEAK APPLAUSE GREETED CASTRO DISTRIBUTING TOYS, AND ENTHUSLASTIC OVATION GIVEN APPEARANCE OF UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR . JAMES T. HAVERTY 1-22-60 RECEIVED: 6:56 PM CTF 18 JAN 28 1960 telligence contributed in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested used in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

104-12-210

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Section 552		Section 552s
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Information pertained only to request is listed in the title on	a third party with no reference to the subly.	ject of your request or the subject
Documents originated with an for review and direct response	other Government agency(ies). These do to you.	cuments were referred to that ago
	nished by another Government agency(ic on following our consultation with the oth	
Page(s) withheld inasmuch as disposition at a later date.	a final release determination has not been	n made. You will be advised as to
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Bune(a) withhold for the follow	ring reason(s):	

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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explain this deletion.		•		•		:	•

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

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DIRECTOR, FMI (105-12-210)

1/20/60

SAC, WFO (105-29955)

ReWFO airtel and letterhead memo, 11/4/59, and Bureau airtel, 11/6/59.

Attached are five copies for the Bureau and two copies for Riami of a letterhead meno dated and captioned as above with accompanying memo evaluating informents.

There was no record located in MFO concerning In view of the information contained in the enclosed, no investigation will be conducted regarding but this time. In the event information is received in the fature indicating that the ES involved in any activity which could be inimical to the best interest of the VB, a separate investigation will be cond concerning him.

67C

b7E

EELOSS on 1/7/60.

The interviews with dested by SA telephone call: He by SA

The attached letterhead mone is elemnified "Confidential" since it involves

the information could result in the Dientification on informat of continuing value and compression fut

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN





In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON \$5, D. C.

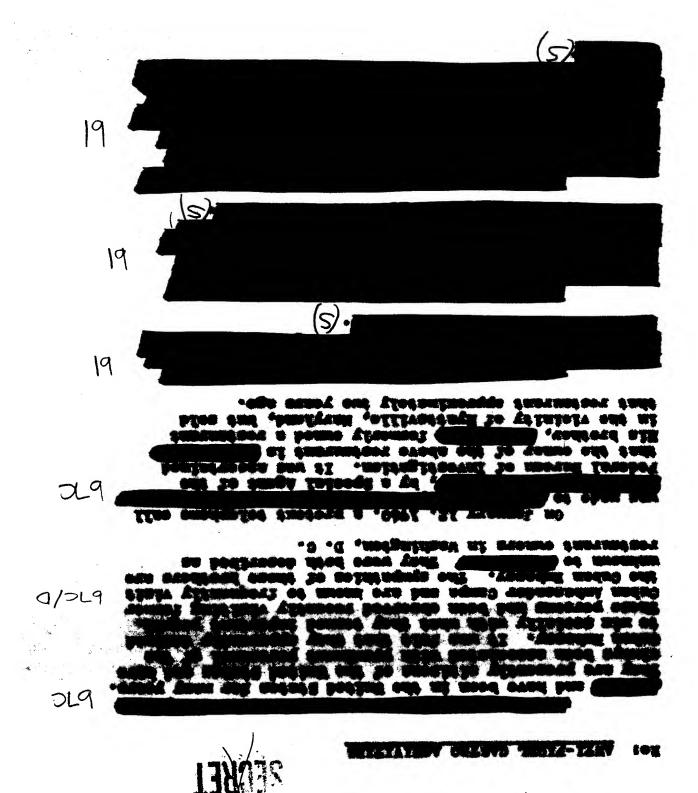
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Documents originated with for review and direct responsible Pages contain information releasability of this information releasability of this information page(s) withheld inasmuch disposition at a later date.	n another Government agency(ies). These document to you. furnished by another Government agency(ies nation following our consultation with the other as a final release determination has not been for release as they are duplicative of). You will be advised by the Fler agency(ics).
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAR ANYESTIGATION

SEWET WASHIN

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 26, 1960

APTI-FIRE CASTO ACCUTATION

Vith reference to the necessaries deted and explicated as above, the two confidential information utilized therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FEI. It is the property of the FFI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SECRET SECRET

January 2

1 -

Director, FBI

CUBAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

ReNY airtel 1-18-60 bearing dual captions of "Foreign Political Matters - Cuba, IS - Cuba" and "Anti-Fidel Castro Activities, IS - Cuba." Note particularly data appearing on pages one and two relevant to this matter which should be thoroughly exploited to determine if has any additional details which would warrant separate investigative action. Advise results. Be certain pertinent data included in first quarterly report on this matter.

apolitical Butter - Clarke

1 - Miami

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS LINCLASSIFIED
DATE 43 03 BY LODGE BCE/ICE/DE

101-

(1)- 109-12-210 (FFM - Cuba)

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E JAN(Z) MAILED

58 1737 Box

67C

Belmont Liaison 107C ALL INFORMATION TOWAINED HERET FROM MONE POSTURES HE January 20, SHOWN OTHERWISE REZ Also Known As INTERNAL BEGURIET - CURA WHERE on the evening of January 19, 1960, the abovecaptioned individual, who claims to have been the late Cuban military leader Camilo Clenfueges, was interviewed by our New York Office and furnished the following information: stated that he was born on and became a naturalized Cuban citizen en May 18, 1959. During December, 1959, he was granted thirty days' leave in which to visit his jamily, CLASSIFIED BY 60 20 BC DECLASSIFY ON: 25X concisting of his wife and four shildren, in San Jose, Costa Rica, and he flew from Mavana to San Jose on stated that he aubacquently December 24, 1959. centacted the United States Ambassador in Costs Rich and Indicated his desire to defect from the Castro regime and come to the United States. He said that he had defected because of the increasing communist influence in the Castro government. In this regard, he said that Pidel Castro thinks and acts as a communist but has not declared himself openly as such since he does not want to publicly oppose the religious beliefs of the Cuban people. kejo claimed that the following persons are leading communists in the Cuban Government: 109-12. "Che" Guevaras RECOR Cuban Agrarian katora inastimes true name not known; a Spaniard, true name not know (CP of Cuba Titical Activities) (SEE NOTE PAG 61

Parsons DeLoach

according to the Cuban agrarian reform movement was inspired by the Soviets but has been influenced and modified by the Chinese Communists. In this connection,

Camilo Cienfuegos and when Cienfuegos inquired of as to whether the Chinese Communist mission was coming to Cuba to implement a "Department of Culture" which had been established in Havana under the guidance of the two Soviet officials from Mexico. Said that this "Department of Culture" is concerned with political training, including revolutionary training, eabotage, espienage and counterespionage. According to various Chinese Communists have come to Cuba from different countries, ostensibly as representatives of business concerns; however.

these individuals are actually part of the Chinese Communist intelligence service. Stated that he has met many of these Chinese, whom he characterized as intelligent and clever in disquising their real mission in Cuba; however, he does not know the number of Chinese intelligence agents in Cuba or their identities. Claimed that the only Cuban officials who know the real mission of the Chinese Communists are "Che" Guevara.

agente operating in the United States to report information concerning anti-Castro activities. He was unable to identify any of these spents but claimed that they report to and the said Fidel Castro in october, 1959, commented that Cubans would have to get someone into the FBI since the FBI was causing them the most trouble and damage.

esated that from his close association with Pidel Castro, he believes Castro is seeking to estack the United States on moral grounds and to discredit this country by showing that the Onited States supports dictatorships and explaits other countries. Also expressed the belief that Castro desires to ensuringe revolts in other latin Aperican countries with the sim of developing a potential base against the United States, with the help of the Soutets and the Chinese Communists, in order to oppose United States ompitalism.

According to

was given a special nission by Fifel Gastro to train

600 paratroopers for a three-manth period with a view to using these troops in an invasion of the Deminious Republic.

these men would have to be proposed in the three-menth period without full.

and that when his defeation becomes known, it may delay the invasion plane.

a film of the iraining exercises

including photographs of leading

Cuban military and generations for the June, 1959, invasion of the Deminious Republic from Cuba.

Concerning Camile Cienfuegos, (etated that Cienjusges is dead but the cause of his death is not known. He waid that the most popular explanation of Cienjuegos' disappearance to that the pilet of the Gesens 310 plane in which Clentueges was flying, was inexperienced in handling himster planes and had never flown at night or by instruments. pointed out that weather conditions out the time of Clenfuegos' take-eff were very bad. He further etate cenducted an investigation and had learned that ten minutes after Clenfueges' plane took off a See Pary had taken off and that certain Cubsu fishermen class that they had heard machine gun firing from the s eald that the pilot of the Sea Paly, a had admitted firing his machine game but claimed he had fired at sharks.

- 3 - -

NOTE:

Letterhead Memorandum being sent to CIA with copies to ONI, OSI, G-2, State Department, AEC, INS and Department by cover letter, 1/20/60.



SAC, New York

January 21, 1960

Director, PRI

INTERNAL REGURITY - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED BY BUT TOURS

Reurairtel 1/18/60 bearing dual caption of "Foreign Folitical Matters - Oubs, IE - Cuba" and "Anti-Fidel Castro Activities, IS - Cuba."

Note particularly data appearing on pages 2 Bufiles contain no and 3 regarding data identifiable with him.

Your airtel does not indicate any action is Apparently he has served contemplated on

of the Castro Seperament and has now resigned. Presumably his implied threat to to step criticizing the Castro Government or something would happen to him was made while he held a position in the Castro regime and apparently while he was in New York for a reason which is unexplained. Identified as a close personal friend of his who was an active worker in the U.S. during the revolution and had helped to obtain arms which were shipped to Castro during the revelution.

This information raises number of unanswered points which should be nailed down to determine what investigation, if any, is necessary. Is subject a U.S. citizen or an alien? That was his role in Gustro activity and what was his purpose in visiting the U.S. when he talked If he is a United States citizen who accepted a post with the Castro regime, there is a possibility, under certain conditions, that a ruling of expatriation might be made upon dissemination of complete facts to INS and State Department. On the other hand, if his alleged resignation is true, dependent upon motivation therefor, there is a possibility of developing excellent intelligence data through him if he sense to U.S.

2 - Havana

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route thru for review) 1)- 109-12-210 (FPM - Cuba) SBD: bbr TOT DECIDED (9) 168 JAN 22 1960

51 JAN 26 1960

Letter to SAC, New York
Re:

b7C

Bureau desires that the desired for additional details and preliminary inquiries should be conducted as to background and activities of this individual.

The Legal Attache is requested to furnish any information which can be secured as to the identity, background, activities, sympathies and location of subject.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION **FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

Section 552		Section 552:
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disposition at a later date.		
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Memorandum for Mr. Belmont CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES RE: IS - CUBA Recent Report of Plane Dropping Fire Bombs over Cuban Sugar Fields The Castro Government recently publicized a report that an unidentified plane had dropped fire bombs on Cuban sugar fields, the apparent objective to sabotage Cuban sugar crop. There has been speculation as to identity of plane and origin of flight. Prospects of Coordinating Exiled Groups fiction among exiles; jealousy, political, ambitions, etc, make it extremely difficult to coordinate exiles. He personally feels the situation is improving and individuals such as mentioned above, might prove to be a considerable assistance. It is of the belief that the Castro problem briefly means a "long pull" and will not be resolved in a matter of weeks or months. ACTION:

The Liaison Agent will continue to report developments as received.

About the

Q V

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SECRET



FBI

Date: 1/22/60

Tran	smit the following	in	(Type in plain text or c	code)	1 1 1
Via .	AIRTEL		(Priority or Me	thod of Mailing)	1
	memorandu regarding Cuban sug NYC and to the information between Nused to be attorney though he	FOREIGN P IS - CUBA ReNYairte CIA, 1/18 ; IS - R. Enclosed m containi the involute involute involute ar deal. The information was EEDLEMAN are with the for one of practices	els, 1/7, 1/13, 1/15, 3/60, all captioned	/60, and Bulet to ISIDORE GIBBY es of a letterhead information receiving the second in the second in the sugar deal and the information in the information in the sugar deal and the su	to tion a. tion
ON	and that 4 - Burea (1 - 1 - New Y 1 - New Y VAL mxg (7) Approved:	has u (109-12- 100-341652 ork (100-7 ork (109-1	It is noted that the been in touch with 210) (RM) (FNCC 5) (2) (I. G. NEEDLEMAN) (76633) (I. G. NEEDLE 112) (#31) REG- (Afe, CIA, ISD) (FRE) ALL INTERNATION COMMENTED HEREIN IS UNICLASSIFIED DATE 5 BY 602	e NYO has no info	rmation to now.

	NEEDLEMAN'S	62
remarks about	were made to	67C
and	who were consulting him on a	•
business matter.		

NEEDLEMAN's story about the workers' homes and adjoining agricultural development were furnished by NEEDLEMAN was giving his views to who, it is interesting to note, remarked that he had a lot of reservations about CASTRO and did not trust him.

The letterhead memo contains information furnished by delicate sources and is therefore classified "Confidential."

Submitted for info. As requested by the Bureau, New York will keep the Bureau currently advised of developments in this matter.

United States Department of Instice | Hederal Bureau of Investigation |

New York, New York January 22, 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba Internal Security - Cuba

A confidential informant has reported that Isidore Gibby Needleman returned to New York City from Cuba on January 17, 1960. He had travelled to Cuba the previous week with and (phonetic), Miami businessmen who were interested in buying sugar from the Cuban Government.

The informant advised that Needleman was well pleased with what was accomplished. He stated that his clients now have a definite government offer of 258,000 bags within the 1961 quota. This amount constitutes the entire output of a government-owned plantation. He remarked that it was now up to Needleman stated that the papers had not been signed yet, but that they would be in a week or ten days, after the Cuban Government drew up the contract.

b7C

Needleman confided to the source that in October his clients would attempt to obtain more sugar against the 1961 quota. He also remarked that they could get 500,000 bags more, but that this would be "with a private company."

Another confidential informant advised that, according to Needleman, was to have a conference with some important official in Havana on January 20, 1960 and it was expected that he would immediately communicate with to whom he is related by marriage. It will be recalled that went to Cuba to participate in the negotiations and was instrumental in bringing the parties together through. She returned to New York City on January 14, 1960.

109-12-210-136

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Another source has reported that Needleman was very much impressed with Cuba, its people, and its present government. He expressed the view that there are great business opportunities for those that have confidence that the Castro regime is here to stay. He found the Cuban Government was "wonderful to deal with as there is no graft or corruption." He felt that the Cubans are trying to "break" the man who controls 65 per cent of the plantations, an individual named he stated that they cannot break him all at once as it would create chaos. Needleman said that controls the price of sugar because he has a monopoly and that he also has control of the ferries which take sugar from Cuba to the Fbrida Keys. However, the government was taking over these ferries.

The first confidential source related that Needleman considered the Cubans to be most gracious to Americans, and all newspaper stories about Cuba to be far from true. He felt that anyone not betting on Castro was "just a dope." He indicated that the people were overwhelmingly for him and that his accomplishments were magnificent. He related that he has been driven to a place where Castro had taken over a whole community formerly run by millionaires in Morena. Needleman stated that it is now being converted into workers' homes and that a big agricultural project was being built across the road so that the workers could be near their jobs.

Needleman mentioned that the day he left Cuba a Russian ship arrived with the exhibit that had been on display at the New York Coliseum. It had been in Mexico and was now to be shown in Cuba.

The sources of the foregoing information have proved reliable in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

	DECODED COPY	Mohr Parsons Belmont Callahan DeLoach Malone McGuire Rosen
	Airgram kxx Cablegram	Tamm Trotter W.C. Sullivan Tele. Room Ingram
	SECRET	Gandy
	DEFERRED 1-260 Cuba	
	TO DIRECTOR Political Matiers	43
	FROM LEGAT, MADRID NO. 46	
	CUBAN-SPANISH RELATIONS, FPM - CUBA AND SPAIN. PRESS REPORTS HERE THIS MORNING INDICATE FIDEL CASTRO LAST NIGHT ORDERED SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO CUBA TO LEAVE COUNTRY AND AT SAME TIME INDICATED HE IS RECALLING CUBAN AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN. (CONCEAL), ADVISED THIS MORNING THAT HE HAD CHECKED AT CUBAN EMBASHER AND WAS ADVISED THAT CUBAN AMBASSADOR JOSE MIRO CARDONA WAS "PACKING HIS BAGS". THIS LATTER INFO WAS FURNISHED ORALI TO EMBASSY POLITICAL SECTION CLARK D. ANDERSON	Y å
	RECEIVED: 1-21-60 8:30 AM BLH 9-1203 Am GO290 BCefglaffor me deleter 1-21-60 8:30 AM BLH 1-21-60 BLH 1-21-60 8:30 AM BLH 1-21-60 BLH 1-	
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	NOT RECORT: 10 25 W. 10 JAN 29 1960	A Company
•	62 700 3 1960	

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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January 22, 1960

Tor

Office of Security

Department of State

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS LINCLASSIFIED

From:

John Edgar Moover, Director

Subjects

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

This will confirm information orally furnished effice, Department 67C of state, of this Aureau on January 21, 1966.

On January 21, 1960, our representative in Havana advised that Fidel Castro on January 20, 1960, appeared on television. Castro commented during his appearance on Spanish and American involvement in counterrevolutionary activities. The Spanish Ambassador to Cuba forcibly entered the television studio and a small riot followed which was viewed by the telepirion audience. The Spanish Ambassador reportedly did not speak, but his identity was obvious to the television viewers. He was forcefully removed and Castro made several uncomplimentary remarks concerning Spain and France.

For your additional information on Januar, 21, 1960, our representative in Madrid advised that the spanish press on that day reported that Castro had ordered the Spanish Ambassador to Cuba to leave the country and at the same time indicated he was recalling the Guban Ambassador to spain. A source with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability advised on January 21, 1960, 1980s. The had checked at the Middle Emparison in Spain and was advised that Cuban Ambaesador Wees Mire Cardona was "packing his bage.

orsons FBT HECT WARRETHINGS ton. 3e Imont to I The above is Callahan REC'D. - WENT, DIV.)eLoach . Malone .

1 - Madrid 1 - Havana

Mohr

AcGuire losen_

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`rotter

TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit 1 - AAG, Yeagley (by 0-6 Form

same date)

W

Office of Security Department of State

l - Director Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence Department of the Army

Attentions Chief, Security Division

- 1 Director of Naval Intelligence
- I Office of Special Investigations Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counter Intelligence Division

Mohr _ UNITED STATES GOVF Parsons Belmont Callahan oranan DeLoach Malone . **McGuire** Rosen : MR . BELMONT DATE: 1/21/60 Tamm Trotter W.C. Sullivan Tele. Room Ingram **FROM** SUBJECT: CUBAN ACTIVITIES Miscellaneous Water Cuba At 1:30 a.m. today ASAC Baker called from Miami and advised called to thed 1 20- be as follows: Haverty had just called from Havana and was at that time watching Fidel Castro on TV in one of his regular TV harangues. Castro was commenting in generalities concerning Spanish and American involvement with counter-revolutionaries. Suddenly the Spanish Ambassador to Cuba forcibly entered the TV studio and a small riot followed, which was viewed by the TV audience. The Spanish Ambassador did not speak, but his identity was obvious to the TV viewers. He was forcefully removed, and Castro made several uncomplimentary remarks concerning Spain and Franco. Haverty felt this might be the breaking point in Spanish-Cuban relations. This information has been broadcast all morning on the radio and is also in the newspapers. The radio indicates that Castro gave the Spanish Ambassador 24 hours to leave Cuba, and at the same time recalled his representative home from Spain. 670 ACTION: This information was furnished to office, State Department, and should be confirmed by the Nationalities Intelligence Section. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED cc Mr. Belmont EX 109 REC- 3

Tolson

109-12-210

THOONAL FORM NO. 10

totl-Cala Plot Charged Castro Uusts Spanish Ambassador After Envoy Interrupts TV Speech

today ordered Spanish Ambas-sador Juan Pablo de Lojendio out of Cuba after the Ambas-sador interrupted a Castro cers welled up from the au-sedor interrupted a Castro cers welled up from the au-dione cers welled up from the au-Minister had slandered him.

Castro also announced he was recalling Cuba's ambassador to Spain, but said it was not certain that a complete break in diplomatic relations and forced the Ambassador with the government of Gen- out of the studio. eralissimo Francisco Franco would follow.

was linked to counter-revolu- out of Cuba." tionary flots against his re-gime. I the Prime Minister from the studio audience and Cuba. The Embassy last week fore the television audience.

HAVANA, Jan. 21, (Thurs"You are not in Spain now. of our government."

You are in Cuba."

De Lojendio, obviously antelecast and charged the Prime dience, came between them U. S. Embassy in Havana was

> Cuban publisher takes political refuge in U. S.

> > Page A7

Resuming his speech, Castro shouted:

"There is no other course, an illegal manner,

Castro refused, shouting, This is an official decision

Castro condemned the ap-

linked to counter-revolutionaries and had charged a U.S. "campaign of hostility" against his regime, being carried on by statements by U. S. Senators and Vice President Richard M. Nixon and by the Embassy "with its series of notes."

Nixon told a news confer-Castro in his speech had "I will give the Spanish ence in Miami recently that charged the Spanish Embassy ambassador 24 hours to get Castro was not creating the proper climate to attract gime. It he Prime Minister from the studio audience and Cuus. The Emission accounting to talk, the Ambas-President Osvaldo Dorticos delivered a State Disariment sador charged into the studio left his seat, took the micro-protest that American property in Cuba was being solved in

Tolson ___ Belmont ____ DeLoach ____ McGuire _____ Mohr ____ Parsons _____ Rosen _____ Tamm _____ Trotter __ W.C. Sullivan ___ Tele. Room ____ Holloman ____ Gandy _____



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The Washington Post and
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date
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ENCL DSUME

108-12-214

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)			
		ļ	Mr. Tolson
	F. D. *	ا ا جائن پ	Mr. Parsons.
•	FBI	AME	Mr. Callaban
	Date: $1/$	/26/60	Mr. Malone
	\ \ \ .	2 Contract	Mr. McGuire Mr. Rosen
Transmit the following in	PLAIN TEXT Type in plain text or c	code)	Mr. Tamm Mr. Trotter
ል፻ጋ ም ም፤			Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Via AIRTEL	(Priority or Me	thod of Mailing)	Tele. Room Mr. Ingram
			Miss Gandy .
TO: DIRE	CTOR, FBI (109-12-210)		
FROM: SAC,	WF0 (97-1017)		
FOREIGN POL	ITICAL MATTERS - CUBA	Chan	67C
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

between Cuba and India.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. January 26, 1960

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

On January 22, 1960, a confidential informant advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that

has been assigned by official decree of Prime Minister Fidel Castro to go to India and determine if there are any prospects of trade

The informant advised, however, that does not desire to go to India and has made overtures to a physician in Washington, D. C., to seek employment for in Washington, D. C., possibly with the International Monetary Fund.

The same informant advised on January 25, 1960, he has received word from whom the informant described as that intends to retire from his position with the Cuban Government in the Spring of 1960.

The informant stated, however, that does not intend to return to Cuba after his retirement but will seek asylum in the United States.

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CONFIDENTIAL UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. January 26, 1960

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above and the informant mentioned therein.

The confidential informant mentioned in the letterhead memorandum has furnished reliable information in the past.

> This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVE

lemorand...

Mr. McGuire

DATE: 1-29-60

FROM

SUBJECT:

and being the ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

The attached Willes the resinion ne received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

1-134 910

Enclosure

REC- 91

25 JAN 29 1960

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DATE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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1/19/60 DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-272) SAC, NEW YORK (109-72) YUGOSLAVI - YU IS +34 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. mentioned in memorandum is the 67C subject of NY file Bureau file Letterhead and evaluation memorandum were classified confidential as they ENCLOSURE (109/272) (RM) (Encls. 16) 3 - Bureau - 109 (Foreign Political Matters - Cuba) - Washington Field - New York - New York Foreign Political Matters - Cuba) - New York 1 - New York (109-72)DFM:tcm (8) NOT RECORDED N 20 1960 62 FFR 5 1980



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York January 19, 1960

CLASSIFIED BY 60290 BCE/ DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,

4-303

Re:

Yugoslav Embassy - Cuba

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ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York January 19, 1960 CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Yugoslav Embassy - Cuba

Reference is made to New York memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The confidential source mentioned in referenced memorandum has furnished reliable information in the past.

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Approved: 52 FER 4

Special Agent in Charge

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. January 22, 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ATA

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

On January 22, 1960, a confidential informant advised he learned from a source whom he refused to identify and whom he considers very reliable that Major Camilo Cienfuegos, former Chief of the Cupan Army, who was reported Tost during a flight from Camaguey Camaguey Province, Cuba, to Havana on October 28, 1969 was actually shot after he the Prime arrived in Havana Minister Fidel Castro. The informant stated that he learned from the source that there were three or four other persons unknown to the source besides present when cienfuegos.

The source of the information to the informant advised the informant that he had a relative who was one of those persons present during the shooting.

The source also advised the informant that when Fidel Castro learned of the shooting, he instructed that Cienfuegos be immediately rushed to the Anglo-American Hospital in Havana and every effort be made to save the life of cienfuegos.

Blood tranfusions were administered at this hospital where most of the doctors and nurses employed spoke the English language only. The informant advised that the source said that a nurse at the hospital who actually gave blood to cientuegos is presently in Miami, Florida.

On November 16, 1959, "The Evening Star", printed and published in Washington, D. C., printed an article on R. APPROX Page A6 concerning a a 39 year old practical nurse, as saying "Major Cienfuegos lay apparently near death during the transfusion November 5".

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

vearing nun's dress because it 'opened doors' for her, went to Camp Liberty near Havana after reports that Major Cienfuegos was injured in a plane crash. She asked to give blood for the Major whom she knew personally.

"The transfusion was made in 30 minutes and left with a receipt which said she gave blood for Major Cienfuegos, one of Premier Fidel Castro's top revolutionary lieutenants."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the IBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. January 22, 1960

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference is made to the informant mentioned in the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The confidential informant mentioned in the letterhead memorandum has not been contacted a sufficient number of times to determine his reliability.

This decreased excitains nother recommendations not conclusions of the ITI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions in	dicated below with no segre	gable material availab	le release t
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THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON 25. D. C.



In reply refer to SY:EJM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

JAN 29 1960

ALL FEI INFORMATION CONTAINED

TO

The Honorable

J. Edgar Hoover,

Director,

Federal Bureau of Investigation,

Washington 25, D. C.

FROM

For the Director,

Office of Security

SUBJECT:

Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Reference is made to your letterhead memorandum of November 24, 1959.

The Cuban Desk officer has informed this office that there have been no conversations with in which underground movements in Cuba or requirements to register as a foreign agent have been discussed.

67c/D

67C

Inquiry to other pertinent offices of the Department of State does not reveal any record of conversation with concerning her registration as a foreign agent.

EX 109

REC- 60

12-210-1142

23 FEB 2 1960

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	FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1	1017)	P
	FOREIGN POLITICAL MAT IS - CUBA	TTERS - CUBA	
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SAC, New York (109-112)

February 5, 1960

Director, FBI (109-12-210) -//45

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA IS - CUBA REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by latter dated 1/27/60.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

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Via	(Priority or Method of Mailing)	. . .
	TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12210).	
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	SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA IS - CUBA	
	Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a copy of a document furnished the NYO on 1/27/60, by stated that this document contains a history of the Communist party in Cuba and the connection between the International Communists in the July 26 movement of FIDEL CASTRO, Prime Minister of	67C
	Cuba. This document was prepared by who is now in exile in	byc
	This document is being submitted to the Bureau for translation as it is felt that this article can be more quickly translated at the Bureau. The Bureau is respectfully requested to furnish a copy of the translation to Miami and the NYO when completed.	
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TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

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PARTY IN THE

THE FORMATION AND HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

The first indications of communism, as far as we know, were perceptible in the years 1927 to 1930 in the University of Havana. Among these people we record as the initiators of Cuban communism are to be found the following:

JULIO ANTONIO MELLA (who died in Mexico); PABLO DE LA TORRIENTE (who died in Spain); (a deserter from the Communist Party and a collaborator of ex-President CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS):

remember at the moment. The people mentioned are active members of the Popular Socialist Party (the Communist Party) of Cuba and especially

was sent to Cuba. He was known as sent to organize the Communist Party and was subsequently expelled from the country. On September 4, 1933, communism was introduced into all sections of the country and even into the Armed Forces by using for this purpose the building on Reina and iscobar Streets on August 12, of that same year. This was where the ashes of JULIO ANTONIO MELLA were kept. This building was later occupied by the National Secret Police. At the present time it is being used by the Revolutionary Political Police is the well-known communist. We mention as interesting the fact that on the above-mentioned date of August 12, when the red flags were raised throughout Cuba, the Soldiers used red streamers.

and had men at his disposal for the total extermination of the already-mentioned situation, continuing the persecution of the Reds in his turn until 1941, when he was expelled from the army by FULGENCIO BATISTA and ZALDIVAR cuilling of the army by FULGENCIO BATISTA and ZALDIVAR communism has always been on the watch at all times in order to rapidly infiltrate and wether any loss of time, to occupy the principal segments of the country.

TRANSLATED BY: St. 1960

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9-12 ENCLOSUEE

As can be seen from this information, which uncovers the people who organized communism in Cuba, or at least a part of them, it can be appreciated that the most important person at this time is

It is also fitting to point out that Pwas one of the most persistent in eliminating communism in Cuba. He remained active until the above-mentioned date in 1941 when he was expelled from the army by BATISTA. Since that time he remained aloof from all political and social ties with this latter and was only involved again after April 9, 1958, during the so-called "Revolutionary Strike"

FACTS CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE TIES BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM AND THE JULY 26 MOVEMENT OF FIDEL CASTRO.

In April of 1952 President FULGENCIO BATISTA broke diplomatic relations with Russia. In the Embassy in Havana there were no less than 126 officials who went to live in Mexico. In Mexico. Russic began its clandestine movement against Cuba. The reasons which justify this statement will be discussed below.

THE BEGINNING OF THE JULY 26 MOVEMENT.

After March 10, 1952, with BATISTA already in power, the Russian diplomats were in Mexico. This was when the idea originated for killing BATISTA by means of an attempt upon his life. For this purpose a group of young men was formed which was to carry out this plan. For this reason several directors of international communism met at the University of Havana, among whom we shall mention the following:

and others, all or

mostly products of the university student body or elements

which defected from BATISTA. They agreed to give the leadership of the group to an individual who was forged in battle
and who at least had the record of having committed several
attempts at murder. They decided to choose FIDEL CASTRO RUZ,
who had personally participated in the death or assassination
on San Rafael Street, Cinecito, of MANOLO CASTRO, the
student leader. He had also personally participated in the
attempt on the life of
University Police, who had opposed university meetings.
CASTRO participated in the subversive organization in 1947
which came to overthrow Generalissimo TRUJILLO and had been
arrested for this. Besides, he had a long record of crimes
in his student street fights.

Once he was commissioned for the above-mentioned undertaking, FIDEL CASTRO began training young men in the farm called "Capellania" on the outskirts of the city of Artemisa in the province of Pinar del Rio. All this was done at the insistence of the communist directors who one more put into effect their so-called "SECURITY RING." This system was discussed in the Twentieth Communist Congress and was included among the principal themes discussed such as the occupation of the Panama Canal, the death of JOSE ANTONIO RAHON; of CARLOS CASTILLO ARMAS from Guatemala; of SOMOZA from Ricaragua; of TRUJILLO from the Dominican Republic and of BATISTA. BATISTA was the main objective. When FIDEL CASTRO had already begun training young men (let us remember that 67C CASTILLO ARMAS was killed by a communist fanatic; , a magnificent opportunity presented itself: BATISTA was invited by the Veterans of the War for

itself: BATISTA was invited by the Veterans of the War for Independence to attend a patriotic celebration on July 13, 1953, in the city of Santiago de Cuba. BATISTA accepted this invitation. The newspapers printed the story of the invitation. It was then that the "great work and triumph" of FIDEL CASTRO was planned. He was told of this new idea and he approved. Immediately license plates were made, duplicating those used by United States cars and others belonging to Cuban officials; uniforms of the Cuban Army were made and 50 men were immediately sent to Santiago to change the legal licenses for these illegal ones produced, when President BATISTA passed through that eastern city. All this was organized by the intelligence since it was certain that almost all the cars used by the police and the army to protect BATISTA used these plates. Once the

change of plates was accomplished they were to attempt the assassination, armed and in correct uniforms. Immediately the Intelligence and Investigation Services were aware of what was going on and for one reason or another BATISTA cancelled his trip to Santiago de Cuba on July 13, 1953.

Nevertheless, FIDEL CASTRO had his reward because his men were in Santiago de Cuba and it was at that time that several communist leaders who were meeting there and who were well entrenched in that city, came up with some new ideas. FIDEL CASTRO was in Havana and was summoned by the Department of Investigation. He denied any participation in anything which had to do with these actions.

Meanwhile in Santiago de Cuba two men were commissioned to investigate the First "Maceo" Regiment:

and known by his war name of These men sneaked into the Regiment through the aid of some of the members of the army with whom they had celebrated the carnival of that city. They had been able to capture the most important places, where arms and ammunition were stored. Having finished their investigation they asked Havana to send more men since the undertaking was more important and dangerous than the preceding. FIDEL CASTRG left with the men and the group grew to 120 more or less. They were accompanied by two women called SANTA COLOMA and

who had already gone

in the first group) and who were to serve as nurses. On the 23rd of that month, FIDEL CASTRO who was already in Santiago implemented his plan, which was directed by a well-known international communist. P This latter said to CASTRO: "Look, today is Friday the 24th. Tomorrow is Saturday the 25th - but according to the information of the investigators and the best day is Sunday the 26th. The officers are all out since on Saturday night they have passes and go to enjoy themselves. The same thing applies to the recruits and so the only ones left will be the guards who change at 10:30 a.m. We can begin everything at 5:30 a.m. Everything will go easily and besides, it is the feast of the saint after whom I am named." And thus the assassination of soldiers on July 26 was accomplished in the Military Hospital which was beside the Regiment. All the patients were stabbed to death. Only one chief was saved, who had

entered during the night. After this, the following international communists were arrested in the above-named city:

They said that they were celebrating the feast of the patron saint of BLAS ROCA and were taken to the Department of Investigations in Havana.

After the bloody battle which the communists provoked in Santiago de Cuba - in which some were captured and others killed, among those the two loved ones of ABEL and SANTA COLOMA - the case was registered under No. 37 - 1953 in the Emergency Tribunal in the District of Santiage. Sentences which varied from 3 to 14 years were given to FIDEL CASTRO and his men, among who did not appear in the first whom was group because he had recently returned from a military training trip in the satellite countries of Russia. He had been held by the Havana police and placed at the disposal of the judicial authorities because he had been found in the possession of a great quantity of red propaganda and similar literature. Nevertheless he had taken part in the second group and went free together with his brother. He participated in the fool-proof assassination of the members of the Cuban Army who were in the Military Tospital and was held along

time the only women participants in the assault upon Moncada, who were freed months later by the generosity of BATISTA, returned to Havana. Both lived together in the house of

with his brother and sentenced to the same term. At that

in the above-mentioned capital. Here
parents lived. Her father was an old
functionary in the Ministry of Agriculture. In spite of the
fact that his daughter was mixed up in doings of this political
bent, the government of BATISTA took into consideration the
amount of time he had served in his position.
who lived in the country, came from the province of Matanzas
with

All three belonged to the Brigades of the Popular Socialist Youths in the above-mentioned province and were children of an honored and laboring family. Next to the house of lives the communist

on the second floor, between San Lazaro and Jovellar Streets. He is married to a sister of who lives in New York, is a doctor and who was forged in university battles, always leaning towards the left. Today. (as he was affectionately called during the war) is no less than | This could only happen to men who for one reason or another maintain political ties with the regime of BATISTA. This was not the case with the men of PRIO, GRAU and others who are well known because of their wealth and on the basis of their political activity in Cuba. It was thus that the two young women previously mentioned began to be flattered by their friends and public, who knew them through the press. Mulicopreheaders in the home of one of the greatest communist leaders in the labor speeds. This leader was and four blocks away f the house of and four blocks from the University of who lived four blocks away from Havana, on San Higuel Street at the corner of Infanta, Altos. In the meetings which the young leaders attended, there began the struggle to form a new clandestine organization in order to initiate another popular movement. All this was well planned by communism. At these meetings were to be found the following well-known international communists: and two youths belonging to international communism, a husband and wife who joined FIDEL CASTRO in the university campaign; This communist youth was sentenced to six years in prison in January 1958, when it was proved that His printing establishment was taken over by the police and disposed of for 100,000 pesos. Also present at these meetings was presently a young lawyer of the student left wing and a confidence man for FIDEL CASTRO. In one of the meetings. the idea of the young came up, of calling the new movement the July 26 Movement. In that way they would honor their fallen comrades as well as the patron saint of the most

This

enthusiastic of their leaders,

suggestion was approved unanimously. a known communist and a youth from the artistic sector, reviewed the crime they were to commit if the police surprised them. another known communist, said that his presence would make this resolution easy to carry out and that besides, the relatives of were influential enough. They immediately chose and to go on the following day to the prison on the island of Pinos and notify FIDEL CASTRO of this. Thus began the new clandestine movement with its results which the whole world knows. The whole world does not know its true origin. Let us recall that this employed by a commercial bank in the park, died in the suburbs of the city of Matanzas in the explosion of a factory which produced grandes and bombs which the July 26 Movement was using to kill and terrorize the Cuban people. Many children and defenseless women were burned to death by the well-known "MOLOTOV Cocktails," bombs and other war implements which were used for the sole purpose of taking power by force. After this clandestine movement had begun, President BATISTA, in the middle of 1955, granted an amnesty to political prisoners. FIDEL and his men were set free and he went to live at (

the ill-fated (an international communist) who was then in New Tork. The government allowed him to leave the country.

He interviewed and immediately left for Mexico, going to the huge farm of who lent him all kinds of aid, naturally, after he had come to an agreement with and the Russian Ambassador in Mexico. Let us remember that in the above-mentioned country there were a total of 126 functionaries who had left Cuba after Cuba broke diplomatic relations with Russia. Several Cubans who were jugitives from justice also met. among whom we could point out the present, known as and an affiliate of communism and accused of common crimes in Cuba; the present known as an affiliate of communism and also accused of having committed various crimes.

The former lived on and the letter lived in the old quarter of Havana. It is also interesting to note that

He recently returned from a trip through the satellite nations of Russia and immediately went to Cuba to talk to FIDEL CASTRO. cannot say that this was a communist but it is certain that he always cooperated with the totalitarian regime. When some men were already trained, some went to join him and others who were already in Mexico led everyone to believe that Cuba was not free since, according to them, history was a farce. They said that Cuba would be free only when they took power. On the last day of November 1956, his group left after having come to an agreement with the young eastern communist and prepared another coup which was to begin on the 30th (sic) in Santiago de Cuba. Remember, too, that on this date there were in the above-mentioned city two of the communist leaders mentioned before:

The movement was destroyed. FIDEL CASTRO did not arrive on that date but he did leave for the southern coast of Cuba on December 2, 1957, on the ship Gramma. According to documents acptured there were 82 crewmen. Apparently the landing failed but after FIDEL CASTRO hid out in the mountains he started gaining strength. We must also remember that the place where FIDEL CASTRO landed was the most closely tied to the Popular Socialist Party in Cuba (Manzanillo, Campechuela, Niquero, etc.). So much so that the only part of Cuba that had a communist public functionary in the elections of 1948-1952 was in Manzanillo, in the person of Besides, practically the whole population of Cuba was procommunist due to the ill-treatment which they had received at the hands of the landholders during 59 years of the Republic.

THE PLAN OF THE COMMUNISTS AND THE REVOLUTIONARY STRIKE OF APRIL 9, 1958.

Although this date of April 9, 1958, brings to mind the participation of FIDEL CASTRO EUZ, (communists) and in the communist stroke known as the "Coup of Bogota" which took place on that same

67C

date in 1948, we believe that this is only mere coincidence. In the matter of the above-mentioned "revolutionary strike" of April 9, 1958, it is evident to everyone that this was purely a communist movement. At the last moment and made contact with who had already proved his loyalty on July 26 and whom we can say is not a known communist despite his having planted the bomb which destroyed the principal electric line of the city of Havana, together with an unfaithful employee of the Cuban Electricity Company This juda is known as the bomb of named Suarez 222 which resulted in three dead; 1 child, 1 woman and a policeman. It cost more than 6 million pesos to the Cuban people and to the company during the eight days that Havana was without electricity. This strike, as we said before, was conceived by the communists. However, seeing the problem which existed in the fact that the principal objective was Mavana, did without the cooperation of the Brigades of the Popular Socialist Party; disgusted at this, immediately communicated with FIDEL CASTRO and in effect, just as had said, the strike failed because the majority of the workers were democratic and because it was begun only with the naive youths of July 26. Because of this. was replaced by a man who fought in the Civil far in Spain. He enjoyed the considence of his ties with communism are well known; he is a Cuban citizen, a naturalized American, and employed by the Cuban Embassy, He took over the position of the assassin of Colonel FERMIN COWLLE GALLEGO, the and member of in the province of Oriente. a family from dis political affiliation was communist and he had been appointed in the above-mentioned province in 1948. As can be seen, all those making up the Directorate of the July 26 Movement had belonged or do belong to native or international communism.

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM A LETTER SENT BY TO FIDEL CASTRO, GIVING HIM INSTRUCTIONS.

67C

This letter was captured during the first months of 1958, and among the most important paragraphs we read the following:

greets you and congratulates you." On the following line, he says: "Initiate an action on a large scale and agitate all the most important cities on the island. Begin by having action groups terrorize the population with bombs, granades, MOLOTOT cocktails, and flares in public vehicles, etc. If this does not work or if you see that the people are displeased, begin sabotaging, especially in the case fields of the interior. If this does not succeed, turn to attempts upon the lives of individuals belonging to the Armed Forces and the police. Be sure that these action groups are minors, since the police have great fear of being too hard on minore. If they do arrest them, they will invite critician from the people. While this is happening, work on written propaganda through the means which you already know and enroll women who belong to your group to dress in mourning or in block in order to make an impression; this gives good results. At this point let us remember that

Copies of this letter were produced on microfilm in a small laboratory in the house of an unfaithful engineer,

called the "Women of MARTI," who gave their greatest demonstration in the province of Oriente during the visit of the

According to information received in that

very house, the letter was taken from Cyba by

new American Ambassador SNITH.

FOF

a group

the July 26 Novement and who works for The Cuban police were looking for infermation concerning the true character of and found that in 1939

at which time the Spanish Embassy accused him of being a communist. Another letter to the foregoing was intercepted in the middle of 1958. It is more informative than the preceding. It was received from a minor who had received it in turn from a young merchant marine sailor whose name we do not know. This letter says more or less the same thing as the preceding. Treminded FIDEL to remember what happened to if he ever came to power. He said that in case FIELL did triumph, he was awaiting the day when all the men in his confidence would take the key positions of civil and military authority in the capital. He told him to come out for the

61C

poor people so that the multitude would acolaim him. is clear, CASTRO complied with every order given by

REASONS FOR THE SHOOTING OF ARMY LIEUTENANT CASTANO, CHIEF OF COMMUNIST INVESTIGATIONS.

This chivalrous and honorable officer of the army was the only person sent by the Government of Cuba to the United States for training in this sort of investigation. In order to shoot him and in order to give a reason to the people, the aide of enlisted, who one month before had been in the BRAC (possibly the Bureau for the Repression of Communist Activity), where CASTANO questioned her about certain of her activities with the young speaker of the rebel radio they both belonged to the artistic branch of national communism. was told to declare that CASTANO molested her and mistreated her in words and in deeds; that she was carrying 80 peacs in her pocketbook and that Lieutemant CASTAHO took them from her. This was excuse enough for his being shot and the public apparently believed it. After the death of Lieutenant CASTANO, who enjoyed the confidence of his friends, the above-mentioned could not sleep, could not eat; her conscience weighed heavily upon her. They had told her that this was only to condemn himito a prison term, not to kill him.

WHO THE NEW PRESIDENT OF CUBA IS.

Doctor OSVALDO DORTICOS TORRADO always belonged to the left wing during his years as a university student. After becoming a lawyer in Cienfuegos, in the province of Santa Clara, he was the director of the Popular Socialist Party (communist). He was also the President of the College of Lawyers and if we remember right, he was even a candidate for the Party itself in the 1948 elections.

DATA OF POSSIBLE EXPLANATION CONCERNING THE FOREGOING

In the last months of 1958, the Havana police interrogated two citizens named and and both from Oriente province, who were members of the rebel army. They were wounded and were almost useless for further service. They were interviewed and said the following, more or less: that they had left the Sierra since they could not continue

61C

as members of the rebel army because of the wounds they had suffered; that they had gone to Havana to receive medical treatment; that they knew that FIDEL CASTRO had received a shipment of modern arms, among which they believed there were two tanks which civilians unloaded; that a submarine had brought these arms; that they did not know whether the submarine was American, Russian, etc.; that this was talked about among the men of that they shotta man who had arrived amid the cheers of the man of the camp because he was the man who had trained them in Mexico; that his name was that as far as they knew the arms had entered at a well-known place in Chiva, in the Bay of Nipe, in Oriente; that other men had been trained before on this farm; that the contact had been a certain in Havana; that the owner of the farm was called This investigation was kept a secret. Afterwards some of the persons named by those interviewed were identified and this resulted in the knowledge was a certain of Guban tha t nationality,

in Havana. His record stated that he was the person who had bought all the arms for the well-known anti-TRUJILLO novement in 1947, under the name of It also stated that the arms were bought in

Argenting and were confiscated by

at that time. It was also

learned that the other was

, which had served during all the revolutionary battles in Latin America as a refuge for the armies used. That year the men who tried to invade the Dominican Republic left from that place. The two soldiers also said that according to gossip in the camp the arms could not have been landed at the place known as Chivirico, Aserradero, in the Municipal Terminal of Cobre in the province of Orients, since the Naval Station called Caimanera was nearby/the Americans guarded that section will. They said that this could not have been done despite the greater facility with which it might have been done on that coast; they said that it could not have been done on the north side of the island either as long as Colonel FERMIN CONLLE GALLEGOS was alive; that this could only be done by eliminating him; that, nevertheless, there would no longer be any trouble with was not concerned with authority. All this was apparently certain. Nevertheless, nothing could be decided since on the first day of this year the power was turned over to CASTRO. May we point out that CASTRO, upon arriving in Havana, told the journalists that one of the tanks which

was following him had been built in the Sierra. This is impossible since in that place there are no facilities for this. This is what CHE GUEVARA said in Santa Clara, on his way to Havana.

KNOWN COMMUNISTS WHO WERE COLLABORATORS WITH THE REGIME OF CASTRO, THE ARMY AND THE POLICE.

Commander ERNESTO GUEVARA, Argentinian, Cuban Citizen, Revolutionary.

(sic),

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA **DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Transmit t	(Type in plain text or code)	-
Via AIR	TEL REGISTERED MAIL	•
	DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210) (109-584)	
FROM :	SAC, NEW YORK (109-112) (105-35253) (548 support of the support of	
SUBJECT:	FOREIGN FOLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED	BIX
	ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITY TO TE 4-4-84 BIFFOR 1801 IS - CUBA 5-12/85 20 September 1807 801	J'M
12/9/59.	ReBulet, 12/15/59 and NY letter with enclosure,	
in the Unless of an americans stated the	Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau pries of a letterhead memorandum setting forth the of the interview conducted on 12/30/59 with regarding the interview had with EDWARD had with EDWARD advised that during his contacts with Cubans liter, states and atside the United States he who is alleged to be the only as the only as the above three individuals, to his knowledge, are	C PS
2 - Miami	n Havana, Cuba. (109-12-210) (Encls. 12) (RM) 109-584) (Encls. 2) (RM) (ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)	
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NY 109-112 NY 105-35253

further stated that he had received information to the effect that age 31 or 32 years, is currently doing public relations work for the Cuban Government of FIDEL CASTRO. Stated that

stated that

was well known to the old-time Hearst newspaper employees said that he had been led to believe that

the New York Titans, a professional football team seeking to operate in New York during the fall of 1960. is connected with stated that for the Hearst newspapers,

allegedly knows

very well. The New York Office will interview regarding the allegation that he is connected with and that allegedly is doing public relations work for the CASTRO Government. In the event that it is ascertained that it is doing public relations work for

the Cuban Government, a separate case will be opened on and an appropriate investigation will be conducted

regarding his activities.

The Bureau is requested to authorize interview with in order to determine whether or not the allegation is true or false.

- 2 .



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (\$68500 fact. 12/0/25 - 37k)

New York, New York

January 18. 1060

Foreign Political Matters - Cuba Anti-Fidel Castro Activities

a free lance new man and photographer, taped an interview during November, 1959, with

Radio

Station WABC, New York City. This interview of was a follow up interview regarding recent developments in Cuba and among counter-revolutionaries subsequent to first interview with WABC which had been taped shortly after release by Cuban authority release by Cuban authorities in August, 1959.

In an interview with population December 30, 1959, regarding the recent interview with WABC which had been conducted in November, 1959, stated that as a result of his first interview with WABC he had received many telephone calls at his home and at his office threatening him regarding remarks which he had made which were considered derogatory of Fidel Castro. stated that he did not know the identity of any of the individuals who had made these threatening calls, but stated that while he was held prisoner in Havana, Cuba, he was told by intelligence agents of Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, that if he made statements against Castro and his government, they would see to it that their people who are working in the United States would take care of stated that at this time, these intelligence agents of Castro in Cuba revealed that there was a large Castro espionage ring working in the United States and indicated that they all were

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is a loan to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-11+ ENCLOSURE

Foreign Political Matters - Cuba Anti-Fidel Castro Activities operating on diplomati passports. agvised that one of the individuals connected with the Castro intelligence who told him about the existence of such an operation in the United States was stated that an American who recencily lost his United States citizenship, and other members of the Cuban military, brag about the efficiency of their intelligence agents in the United States. said that one other individual who had mentioned the same thing to him in said that one other who is alleged to Havana was a be connected with G-2 of the Cuban Wilitary and to be an adjutant to During this interview with that after his return to the United States he had been approached by a member of the Castro Government in New York and identified this individual as! whom he described as being a very close personal friend of his who is now of the Castro Government 67C stated that in Cuba. and he had staced that was an active worker in the United States during the revolution and had helped to obtain arms which were shipped to Castro during the revolution. stated that told him that he should stop criticizing the Castro Government or something would happen to him. on December 30, 19 stated that he had recently spoken to

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of Panama.

said that told him that is alleged to have recently resigned as

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the Castro Government.

advised that

he met with and spoke to several Cubans who were held prisoner by the Nicaraguan National Guard. that he became friendly with one of these Cubans, whose name he never obtained, who told him that the members of the invasion forces which went into Nicaragua had been supplied with arms by Fidel Castro. Stated that after the fighting in Nicaragua he went into Panama and while in Panama he met a Cuban, whose name he did not recall, who was on his way to the United States in order to join with forces in the United States who were preparing to fight against Fidel Castro. stated that this unknown Omban, who was approximately 20 years of age, told him that there was to be an attack against Havana around July 5, 1959, and that the invasion would take place by boat and plane, but there was little hope that this attack would be successful. said that this Cuban told him that it was erroneous to believe that people opposed to the Castro Government necessarily are followers of ex-Cuban-President Fulgencio Batista. stated that after he I stated that after he left Parama he

of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary
Movement. Stated that the Nicaraguan Revolutionary
movement is based in Costa Rica and that and his
men told him that prior to the time they had gone into
Nicaragua, Fidel Castro had offered to supply them with 800
soldiers with one conditions that two of Castro's men
had to be on the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Directory
and that these two men must be in charge of the military

676

expedition. Stated that told him that he turned down this proposal of Fidel Castro, but did accept guns and ammunition for the invasion from Fidel Castro. Stated that from the learned that the Nicaraguan revolutionaries had been trained at the Nicaraguan of Costa Rica.

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advised that in connection with the alleged invasion of Cuba by the Dominican Republic which was uncovered by the story given out by Fidel Castro and the Cuban Government was untrue. Stated that he learned in July, 1959, through a frozen food business in cuba and

has offices in Miami, Florida, and Cleveland, Ohio that the counter-revolution was to have been led by was to have been led by stated that after his return to New York from Nicaragua, Panama and Costa Rica, he received a telephone call towards the latter part of June, 1959, to go to Miami in order to accompany an expedition which would soon leave from Miami, whereby have the opportunity of obtaining exclusive photographs of the invasion. said that he went to Miami on or about July 3, 1959, and met with on several occasions at the Moulin Rouge Coffee Shop and at the Eden Roc Hotel, where is alleged to own the front door concession. Stated that nothing is alleged to own he returned to New York, but on August 6, 1959, he received a telephone call from a telephone call from who was in Miami who told him to come to Miami and then go to the Capri Hotel and contact as there would be a c

67C

counter-revolutionary activity in Cuba in the early part of August, 1959. Stated that he followed these instructions and travelled to Havana and as a result of contacting at the home, he was arrested by Cuban authorities and held without formal charges for approximately nine days.

bic

stated that during his first meeting in Miami. Florida, in July, 1959 with (told him that he, and were partners and said that he dealt in arms and planes and that they, and to get \$1,000,000 for their participation in the alleged invasion of Cuba which was sponsored by the Dominican said told him that from this \$1,000,000 which they would receive from the Dominican Government, would go into an import and and export business in the Caribbean area.

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also stated that he had been in contact of the London Daily Mail and of the London Daily Express, who were also in Havana, Cuba, covering the alleged counter-revolution. stated that and told him that they were of the opinion that people close to and the Castro Government had covered for the activities of connection with the purchase of arms and equipment for the unsuccessful invasion of Cuba from the Dominican also advised that while he was in Republic. home prior to the time he was incarcerated at Camp Libertad, he had occasion to open the desk drawer home for some stationery and in

61C

Dominican Republic in August, 1959.

in Miami.

drawer he found letterhead stationery of indicating that the company maintained offices in Cleveland, Ohio, Miami, Florida, and the Capri Hotel in Havana, further stated that during one of his conversations with told him that he had sold planes and munitions, but did not stipulate to whom he sold them or from what point the planes and munitions were sold or delivered. stated that told him that he had sold one of the planes which had delivered revolutionaries into Nicaragua also believes, but has no proof for also sold the plane which was recently and his belief that used by the Cubans and Dominicans for the invasion of the Dominican Republic, which took place on June 19, 1959: also advised that in connection with revolutionary activities in the Caribbean and particularly in Cuba, he has been in contact with Cuban exiles and stated that his main contacts have been with former Cuban and stated that it was either from himself or from who stays at the Surrey Hotel in Miami Beach, that he was told that the Italian Consul, name not known, in Miami, Florida, was on the payroll of the Dominican Republic. stated or that either told him that met with the Dominican Consul General and prior to the alleged invasion of Cuba from the

had no knowledge of when this alleged meeting took place

stated that during his conversations with had mentioned as previously stated, were to receive \$1,000,000 from the that he and Dominican Republic for their participation in the counter-revolution in Cuba. Stated that also told him that they were given \$500,000 in order to raise men for the counter-revolution and \$700,000 in order to purchase arms and munitions for the counter-revolution. Stated that he had no proof for this but only repeated what statement by told him. also stated that during the early part of November, 1959, he made a trip to the Dominican Republic in order to conduct an interview with Company Which to do a special TV program. said that while in the Dominican Republic he

was questioned by

as to whether or not he,

thought that

in attempting to carry out a counter-revolution within

Cuba.

Stated that during his time in Havana, Cuba, during August, 1959, he spoke to missile launching pads impression of being against Fidel Castro. Stated that told him that there were launching pads for rockets in Cuba. Stated that he had also been told by individuals in Havana, whose names he did not now recall, that concrete emplacements had been built in the mountains in Cuba and that the amount of concrete put in must be for missile launching pads.

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further stated during his interview on December 30, 1959, that there are many ex-paratroopers and ex-marines who are preparing to assist counter-revolutionary activities against the Guban Government of Fidel Castro. Stated that these ex-paratroopers and ex-marines, to his knowledge, are Cubans and that they are both within Cuba and outside Cuba and that there are a good number of them in the Dominican Republic. Salso stated that he had been told that there were American pilots now in the Dominican Republic who are assisting in the counter-revolution, which will be launched against Cuba shortly, but stated he had no information regarding the identities of these American pilots who are alleged to be in the Dominican Republic.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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4	Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.				
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Date:

January 27, 1960

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, Paris (109-21)

Subject: CUBAN POLITICAL MASTERS

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TO

Director, FBI (109-12-210, 109-584)

DATE: January 28, 19

FROM: Clegat, London (105-685)

SUBJECT:

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

IS - CUBA

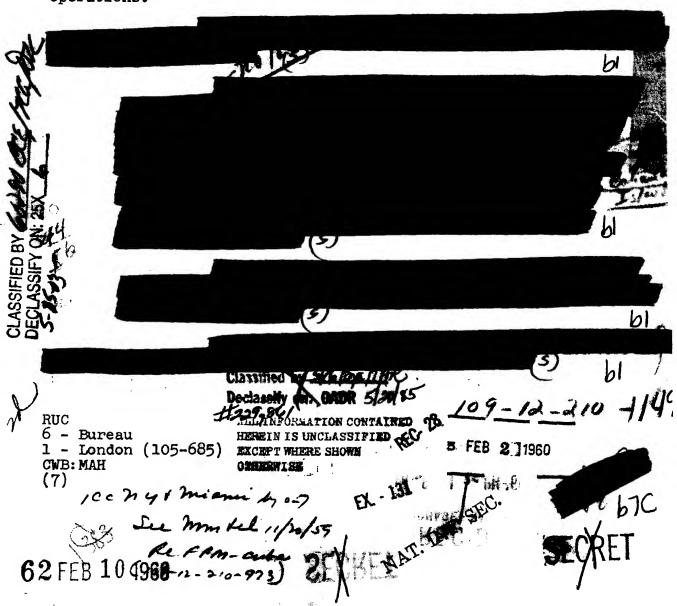
ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES

IS - CUBA

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THERE SHOWS OTHERWISE, ReBucable 11-25-59 reporting that Las Vegas gamblers would purchase San Salvador from the British and make it an independent country available to Cuban exiles as base of operations.







109-12-210 - 1150 TEC- 19

Jehrusry 18, 1960

John Riger Resear, Director

Subject:

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1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Smolosure) Department of the Army

Attentions Chief, Security Division

1 - Director of Hessi Intelligence (Enciosure) TIA LIAZEGE

1 - Office of Special Investigations (Inc. source)

Attention: Chief. Counter Intelligence Ministen

Sentral Intelligence Central Intelligence Agency

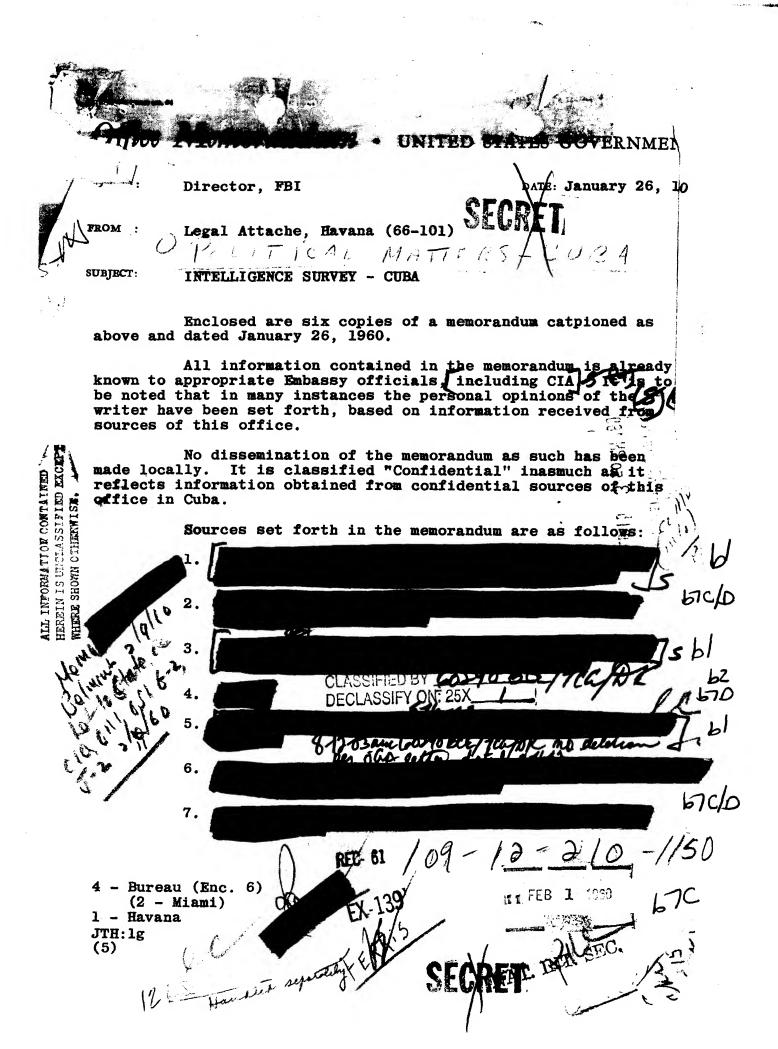
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Letter to Office of Security Department of State

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8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 600 14. 670 15. 16. 17. \$(4) CIA, Havana Station. 18. 670/0 19.

All of the above sources have furnished reliable information in the past with the exception of the with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine his reliability, and the transfer of the liability, and the liable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 26, 1960

THE WASTER STATE - CARCONLINENTIAL

8 THOUSE 18

POLITICAL SITUATION (p.1-4) FIDEL CASTRO continues as unqualified leader of Cuban Revolution but has lest support of very rich and much of middle class because of lack of consideration for private property and condening Communist influence in government. and the expatriated Argentine, ERHESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, continue to have much influence on policies of Cuban Government. Remaining conservative elements of Cabinet expected to be relieved and government has all indications of imposing Socialistic, pro-Communist state in Cuba. FINANCES (p.4-8) Govern ment bankrupt and stringent controls placed on economy in order to conserve U.S. dollar credit. The government continues interventid (legalized expropriation) of companies without adhering to Cuban laws. Agrarian reform being pushed but peasants not receiving title to property but rather cooperatives being established. and CAMILO CIENTURGOS (p.8-10) <u> Courism non-existent.</u> who fought with CASTRO in mountains, on resignation claimed dissatisfaction with Communist influence in govern Immediately arrested and sentenced to 20 years in prison as counterrevolutionary. Most popular of the Cuban Army leaders, CANILO CIENFUEGOS, disappeared October 27, 1959, and much rumer to effect he may have been killed by ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT and the BONBING OF HAVANA (P.10-12)

10/21/59. Government claimed bombs were dropped and intensified anti-American campaign stating U.S. permitted flight over Cuban territory. Revolutionary Tribunals re-established to judge those engaged in counterrevolutionary activity. Cuban press continues vitriolic attacks against U.S. Government leaders. CTC Convention (p.12-14) Convention of Confederation of Cuban Workers held November 17-23, 1959, with observers from Russia attending. Convention declined to elect "unity" slate which was backed by FIDEL CASTRO and Cuban Communist Party; however, did approve disaffiliation from Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and also called for nationalization of public services. Since convention various anti-Communist labor leaders have been disconvention various disconvention various disconvention various disconvention various disconvention various disconvention v

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ENCLOSURE

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Re: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

SYNOPSIS, Cont'd

is weak, however, and has failed to follow up initial success. CUMA AS A WORLD POWER (p.15-19) Cuba has proclaimed its neutrality in the East-West struggle; however, has attacked only U.S. and not U.S. enemies. Indications may break diplomatic relations with Nationalist China and establish relations with "Red" China. Cuba has attempted to become spokesman for underdeveloped nations and has attempted to cement ties with Afro-Asian block. Has violently attacked U. S. policy in Puerto Rico and has surreptitiously backed leaders of Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and Puerto Rican Com-Also has proclaimed itself as an opponent of French domination of Algeria. Has called for convention of underdeveloped nations to be held in Cuba in Spring 1960; however, indications are other Latin American countries might boycott such assembly. In international scene has attempted to establish own press outlet, namely "Prensa Latina", and also own labor confederation. CENSOR-SHIP AND PRESS FREEDOM (p.19-22) Only limited press freedom exists and government by harassment and intimidation has succeeded in cowering all free newspapers. FIDEL CASTRO, himself, has called on people to act as "informers" to report on any anti-government sentiments. CHARACTER OF FIDEL CASTRO (p.22-24) FIDEL CASTRO considered by many to be mentally deranged. Leads disorderly life. Has indicated has no intention of aiding those from whom received assistance in past. COUNTERREVALUTIONARY GROUPS (p.24-26) Almost daily arrests of counterrevolutionaries but no cohesive, well-disciplined group at present time among counterrevolutionaries. Followers of ex-President Batista have no support.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 26, 1960

RE: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

POLITICAL SITUATION

After a year in power FIDEL CASTRO continues to be the unqualified leader of the Cuban Revolution; however, to say that he still maintains the 95 per cent of public support which he had as of January 1, 1959, would be deceiving. Through his dictatorial attitude and his lack of consideration for private property, as well as his condoning Communist influence in his government, he has lost the complete sympathy of the very rich, the sympathy of the vast majority of those in the upper middle class, and the sympathy of almost 60 per cent of those in the lower middle class. He continues, of course, to have appeal to the "populacho" (the mob). It, therefore, can be seen that his following has diminished quite markably with respect to quality and also with respect to quantity.

Along with FIDEL CASTRO ruling the country at the present time are the insipid, unmasculine, crafty and the expatriated Argentine, ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA. The latter two have shown, along with FIDEL, an embedded hatred of the United States and its customs and a fondness for a Marxist philosophy of life. DECLASSIFIED B.

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and ERNESTO "CHE" The increasing strength of GUEVARA has been demonstrated in the Cabinet changes which have taken place since October 1, 1959. The first change since that time was the replacement of the by a definite follower of ported pro-Communist. The next Cabinet changes were announced on replaced October 26, 1959. At that time and replaced Also replaced was perhaps the most brilliant man in the Castro government, namely Taking this position was the former Afro-Asian "junketeer", the erstwhile medical doctor, ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, who at his first meeting with bank representatives announced that his signature would be "CHE."

The appointment of GUEVARA caused consternation not only among banking circles but among the general populace. There immediately began a run on the banks which lasted for two days inasmuch as people heard the rumor that all savings accounts might be frozen.

- 2 -

Although CASTRO some months ago stated that in the Fall of 1959 he would announce the date for elections, he now claims that elections will be held when the people decide that such action should take place. In other words, no elections. There are no political parties as such operating in Cuba at the present time. Former prominent political leaders, including CARLOS and have PRIO SOCARRAS, privately stated that they realize they are incompetent at the present time to engage in any political activities. This is due to the fact that they fear that by engaging in such activities, they will be immediately labeled by CASTRO as "counterrevolutionaries." PRIO. although considered by the Cuban people to be a notorious crock, still is what is termed a "simpatico" character and does have a certain following among the people. He, however, has been careful

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1/26/60

Re: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

CONFIDENTIAL

to state that he believes in CASTRO's policies and persons close to him allege that he does this in order to safeguard his own interests.

with respect to the he is considered to be the politician with perhaps the greatest popular support outside CASTRO.

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during the BATISTA days, was known for his absolute fearless opposition to the Batista regime. He is anti-Communist, as is but does not have the popular support of

In December, 1959, there was announced the formation of a Christian Democratic Movement. This has called itself a non-political organization. It is composed of prominent Catholic laymen and plans merely to set forth a program for political betterment and to endorse candidates which it considers capable for public office. This group was, of course, immediately attacked by CASTRO, who claimed it was mixing politics with religion. (6)

The unstable, inexperienced, idealistic government of CASTRO has managed in the space of approximately 11 months to deplete the Cuban Treasury. (2)

The government has placed stringent controls on commerce in order to curtail the flow of dollars from Cuba. In many instances the government has refused to allow foreign companies

which owe dollars in the United States to remit these dollars to their principal offices. This is particularly true with respect to the gasoline companies, and it is estimated that at the present time oil empanies operating in Cuba have approximately 30,000,000 pesce.

which they are unable to convert into dollars for payment to their parent companies. Some fear has been expressed that these companies will curtail the shipment of gasoline products to Cuba if payments in dollars are not forthcoming; however, they realize that their assets here will be immediately "intervened" by the government. There are some rumors that gasoline rationing may be instituted in order to reduce the necessity of Cuba's spending dollar reserves for this commodity. Such action on the part of the Cuban Government, however, would be a political blow to its stability. (2)

Banking circles in the United States have seriously curtailed credit to Cuban concerns because of the Cuban Government's actions in preventing the repayment of debts to foreign institutions with U. S. dollars. Cuban citizens desiring to leave Cuba on vacation or otherwise are permitted to take the sum of only \$150 U.S. out of the country, and without special permission from the Cuban Government a Cuban citizen may leave Cuba only once during any calendar year.

The Cuban Government has placed the utmost emphasis on the development of its agrarian reform program. In this connection individuals are rapidly beginning to learn that, contrary

1/26/60

Re: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

CONFIDENTIAL

passed that they would be receiving title to the land given them
by the government, this in effect is not taking place. In its
stead, on taking over large private holdings, the government
established cooperatives which are state-owned and state-controlled.
In many cases this property is taken away from its legal owners
without any inventory being made and without any documents being
given to the owners to show that the land has been expropriated.

In the rural districts the government is also establishing "people's stores" which will lead to the gradual abolition of small store owners. This idea of "people's stores" the government hopes to expand throughout the country.

With recent legislation the government has the power to "intervene" any business establishment where it is claimed that a so-called labor conflict exists. With this intervention the government has the absolute authority to run the concern as it sees fit and also may borrow from the banks against the company's name. (2)

With the promulgation of the "petroleum law", the government seized the exploration findings of all private companies doing exploration work in Cuba. It has been the claim of government leaders that the only reason that no oil has been found in Cuba is due to the fact that monopolistic

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foreign enterprises on finding oil have capped the wells hoping to hold them in reserve for a future time. The petroleum experts here state this is a ridiculous allegation and allege that actually much exploration has been done in Cuba without producing-wells having been located. (7 & 8)

The plush luxury hotel in Havana, the Havana-Riviera, during the latter part of October was taken over by a Cuban government controlled bank when it was not able to make payments on its bills. The fact that such payments were impossible was due to the almost complete lack of tourists and the inability of the hotel to cut expenses by laying off any employees. Although repeated requests were made of the government for permission to dismiss some of its employees, the government instead ordered that it continue to operate as usual and offered loans. When these loans were not repaid, the hotel was intervened. (9)

Government authorities have recently announced that they are desirous of seeing that tourists, especially from the United States, visit Cuba. To encourage this they have advertised widely in U. S. newspapers, especially in newspapers in the Florida and New York areas. They have announced that the government will repay one-half of the flight fare from the Florida and New York areas for those visiting the Havana hotels. The hotels themselves have offered very attractive "package deals." Government officials

have also announced that they would welcome the colored tourists to Cuba and have indicated that colored people in the United States have no first-class vacation land to visit and that Cuba would always welcome them

These gimmicks on the part of the Cuban Government, however, have failed to attract the American tourists; this in a time when other tourist spots in the Caribbean are filled to capacity

In the economics sphere Cuba is definitely heading toward a complete Socialist state.

and CAMILO CIENFUEGOS

On October 19, 1959, FIDEL CASTRO suffered another defection in the ranks of his joyful followers when

publicly resigned and announced that this resignation was caused by his dissatisfaction with the present policies of the Cuban Government and the Communist influence therein. On resigning made public a letter announcing the reasons for such resignation. He also reportedly made a recording of his farewell speech to his fellow officers. CASTRO in his typical demagogical fashion immediately denounced MATOS as a "traitor" and counterrevolutionary. He sent his trusted aide and Head of the Army, CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, to arrest A reported eye witness to this arrest stated that CIENFUEGOS and had a friendly talk, and CIENFUEGOS promised who reportedly was a close friend, that no criminal action

would be taken against him. All sources state that was definitely not engaged in any counterrevolutionary activities, as is borne out by the fact that he waited in his barracks for CIERFUEGOS to come, and he put up no armed resistance when requested to come to Havana. Along with were arrested almost all the officers in his command. (10)

vas quickly tried and, although the government offered no proof of counterrevolutionary activity on his part, he was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Alive, however, will always be a threat to the power of FIDEL CASTRO.

CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, who played his part in the arrest of disappeared on October 27, 1959, on a short flight from Camaguey to Havana. His disappearance was not announced by the government until two days after he was last seen. Then a widespread search was instituted. As the days went on, the "bolas" (rumors) increased in intensity, the most common being that a known enemy of CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, had personally killed CIENFUEGOS, who was a popular hero to the Cuban people. On November 12, 1959, the "Maximo Lider", FIDEL CASTRO, appeared on television to give an explanation of the disappearance of CIENFUEGOS. The first two hours of this program were taken up with a rambling account on the part of the Prime Minister as to just what was involved in flying an airplane. In his typical fashion, he would contradict experts who were present and attempt to explain atmospheric conditions, electronic equipment, and flying ability. CASTRO ap-

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peared to be unsure of himself and to be definitely worried. Informed sources believe that CIENFUEGOS is definitely dead. is still, however, much doubt in the Cuban mind as to whether he or actually perished was the victim of a plot by innocently in an air accident.

ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT AND THE BOMBING OF HAVANA

Over 1,200 representatives of the American Society of Travel Agents came to Havana for the annual convention to be held in this city from October 18 to 24, 1959. This was the big push on the part of the Cuban Government in an attempt to influence travel agents to recommend Havana as a tourist attraction to their clients. The Government reportedly spent one million dollars for this convention. (9) On October 21, 1959, at the height of the convention at approximately 5:15 P.M., a lone plane appeared over the Havana area and began dropping leaflets which denounced the Communist infiltration of the Cuban Government. The ill-equipped Cuban armed forces began to fire on the low-flying plane, and anti-aircraft missiles began to fall in the Havana streets. Two persons were killed and over ten wounded in the melee. Witnesses to the plane's flight stated that the plane merely dropped leaflets on the city, and, although a Cuban Air Force plane attempted to intercept the intruder, it was unsuccessful and returned to its base in Havana badly damaged by anti-aircraft fire. (11)

The Cuban Government immediately announced that the defenseless City of Havana had been "bombed" by aircraft based in the United States. It insinuated that the United States was a party to this "bombing" inasmuch as it had permitted such a plane to leave a U. S. airport.

who defected from the Cuban Government in June, 1959, announced that he had been responsible for piloting the plane which dropped leaflets over Havana. He denied that his plane had dropped any bombs or had machine gunned any persons on the Havana streets.

FIDEL CASTRO appeared on television on October 22, 1959 at which time he publicly stated that U. S. officials had acquiesced in the reported "bombing" of Havana, referring to it as the Cuban "Pearl Harbor." He then mentioned that the United States had been attempting to block Cuban efforts to secure jet aircraft for its defense and indicated this was an attempt on the part of the United States to keep Cuba defenseless. CASTRO kept up his attack by calling a mass rally on October 26, 1959, to protest the "bombing" at which time approximately 250,000 persons gathered in front of the palace in Havana. At this time he again claimed that Cuba had been "bombed" by U. S. based aircraft. He questioned the mob as to whether they wanted the reinstitution of revolutionary tribunals to judge those engaged in counterrevolutionary activities. This request was greeted by the chant of the mob "al paredon" (to the wall i.e. to the firing squad). The next day the Cabinet reinstituted revolutionary tribunals.

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The Cuban Foreign Office has published a brochure claiming that it was through the connivance of American authorities that was able to "bomb" the defenseless people of Havana.

The Cuban press has continued its vitriolic attacks against U. S. Government leaders. Cuban officials claim that Cuban authorities have no quarrel with the American people but do have a quarrel with U. S. leadership.

Although there have been very few/incidents of definite anti-American feeling on the part of the Cuban people, it is believed that with the continued indoctrination and brainwashing by Cuban Government authorities and institutions it will be only a question of time before the Cuban, who in the past was always pro-United States in his sympathies, will become an enemy of the North American.

CTC CONVENTION

The National Congress of the Confederacion de Trabajadores de Cuba (CTC - Confederation of Cuban Workers) was held
in Havana from November 17 to 23, 1959, with approximately 3,000
delegates attending. Also in attendance were observers from
foreign countries, including the pro-Communist

of Mexico and three Russians, reportedly representing Russian labor unions. One of these, however, has been reported as a known Soviet intelligence agent/ (12 & 13)

In his opening remarks at this convention Prime Minister FIDEL CASTRO called on the delegates to establish solidarity by electing a "unity" slate of officers which would represent all political sections. It is to be noted that the Partido Socialista Popular - PSP (Communist Party of Cuba) desired such a "unity" slate so that Communists would be given a representation on the Executive Board of the CTC. Much to the Prime Minister's chagrin leaders of 26 of the national labor federations opposed this move and a "unity" slate was not adopted. However, the Communists succeeded in having elected to the Executive Board, as well as a pro-Communist, both of whom represent the bank workers. Although the Communists were unsuccessful in their move to have a "unity" slate adopted, they immediately began attacking as pro-Batista various persons elected to the Executive Board. These attacks have continued and already some have been removed from their positions. (12 & 13) (

The Congress approved a motion to disaffiliate the CTC from the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and suggested the formation of a new Latin American labor organization under the name Confederacion Revolucionario de Trabajadores Latina America (Revolutionary Confederation of Latin American Workers). This was a major triumph for the Communists inasmuch as ORIT is known to be definitely anti-Communist and claimed by the Communists as a tool of the U.S./State Department. The

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Congress also approved a motion to protest against the "outrages perpetrated by U. S. soldiers in Panana." It also requested the government to nationalize the public services, such as telephone, transportation, banks, and the electric light company. (12 & 13)

Although the Communists were not completely successful at the CTC Congress, they immediately commenced a campaign to have so-called "Mujalistas" (followers of

dismissed as heads of various unions belonging to the CTC. To date they have had good success in this respect. (12 &13)

NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONGRESS

On November 28-29, 1959, the Roman Catholic Church sponsored a National Catholic Congress which was held in Havana. The main meeting was held on the evening of November 28, and approximately one million persons attended this function in most inclement weather. The functions on November 28 were strictly religious, and, although FIDEL CASTRO made his appearance, he was given no ovation and was not permitted to speak. On November 29 various speakers of the Congress, although not attacking the Cuban Government directly, strongly attacked Communism and materialism. Although this Congress did show the Cuban Government the strength of the Catholic Church, church officials and church organizations have made no attempts to implement or carry forward that which the Congress expressed. (6)

of children."

The Catholic Church actually has no definite policy with respect to the Castro regime.

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has taken no outright stand with respect to Communist infiltration of the Cuban regime. It is to be noted that in all of Cuba there are only approximately 125 Roman Catholic clergy of Cuban nationality.

Wany of these were and continue to be staunch supporters of FIDEL CASTRO. The foreign clergy, which consists mostly of Spaniards and some Americans, are anti-Castro in their sympathies; however, they have actually taken no outright stand against the policies of the Cuban regime. (6)

Cuba has proclaimed, with respect to the East-West issue, that it is neutral. This neutrality, however, extends to merely missing no opportunity to condemn the leaders of the U. S. Government and its policies while remaining silent with respect to Red China and Russia and its satellites. In fact, with respect to Red China, government-controlled periodicals have extolled the so-called agricultural reforms in that country, and government-sponsored and financed delegations have made it a point to visit that country.

FAURE CHAUMON, the leader of the Directorio Revolucionario (DR - Revolutionary Directorate), recently visited China and other satellite countries. On his return to Cuba he was high in his praise of the Chinese People's Republic and called it a "garden"

People's Republic, it should be noted that Cuba, at the present time, maintains relations with the Nationalist Chinese Government.

A recent reception, however, given by the Nationalist Chinese

Ambassador in Havana on Chinese Independence Day showed clearly the attitude of the present Cuban Government authorities. Not one of the leading officials of the Cuban Government attended this function, although most members of the Diplomatic Corps were present

Cuba, which has heretofore been one of the minor figures on the Latin American scene, since January 1, 1959, has taken upon itself to be considered as a spokesman and leader among the Latin American nations. In various ways Cuba has attempted to show a flexing of muscles. Recently there was held in Santiago, Chile, the Congress of American Women, which was publicly acclaimed by various periodicals throughout Latin America as being Communist-dominated. Of the approximately 225 delegates in attendance at this affair, approximately 80 came from Cuba, their expenses, of course, being underwritten by the Cuban Government. Prominent among these Cuban delegates was

Also in the

delegation were two prominent members of the Nationalist Party
of Puerto Rico, Peruvian citizen

(1) (2) (4)

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Cuba has also tried to stress that closer relations should be had with the Afro-Asian block. Prominent representatives of the Cuban Government have been sent on "junkets" to the Afro-Asian countries, and recently the was in Egypt.

Cuba has indicated its support of the fight of the Algerian rebels against French authority. a member of the F.L.N. (Algerian Nationalist Party), recently visited Cuba and attempted to secure a visa to go to the United States. The French Ambassador advised that passport had been canceled, and, on this basis, a visa was refused him by the American Embassy at Havana, Cuba. The Cuban Government, however, saw fit to issue him a Special Cuban Passport, stating he was a representative of the Cuban-dominated news agency, Prensa Latina, and that he wished to visit the United States in connection with newspaper business. While in Havana was in close contact with prominent Haitian Communist, and spoke before the group "Nuestra Tiempo", a Communist-dominated organization. He was also sponsored in speeches by the Cuban Minister of Education, which fact was denounced by the French Ambassador to FIDEL CASTRO personally. (14)

The Cuban authorities, including FIDEL CASTRO, have bitterly denounced the United States' attitude toward Puerto Rice.

In public statements FIDEL CASTRO has announced that "even Puerto Rico could aspire to independence."/ The government-controlled press

and authorities have denounced what they call the colonial dependence of Puerto Rico on the United States and have alleged that Puerto Rico actually is subservient to United States' interests. In this connection, it is to be noted that prominent leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, as well as the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, have made Cuba their headquarters of operations. Evidence has been secured to reflect that some of these individuals are being directly supported by the Cuban Foreign Office. (11 & 15)

The most recent bid by Cuba for being the leader on the international scene has been Cuba's call for a congress of underdeveloped nations to be held in this country. Delegates have been sent touring throughout Latin American capitals and also among the capitals of the Afro-Asian block to secure support for such a congress. The Ambassadors of Latin American countries stationed in Cuba were invited to the Cuban Foreign Office to discuss this question, and sources state the matter apparently received a cool reception on the part of such Ambassadors who alleged that Cuba is presenting no new program for such a congress. (5) Cuba has invited

to visit this country, but

he has as yet not accepted such invitation.

Observers advise that since the first days of the revolution, Cuba has lost much respect among the countries of Latin America. They decry the wholesale executions of "war criminals"

and also eye with jealousy Cuba's attempts to be a dominant figure among Latin American countries. They realize that Cuba, although protesting innocence with respect to meddling in foreign affairs, has been the instigator of unsuccessful invasions against so-called friendly powers, including Panama, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic. (4)

Cuba, on the Latin American scene, has been following somewhat the policies of the ousted

Like it has established its so-called "independent" news gathering agency "Prensa Latina", the head of which is an ex-friend of Cuba has also recently called for the establishment, as did of an independent labor organization, which would be separate from ORIT and the WFTU. Observers believe with respect to "Prensa Latina" that, although it has established offices in the United States and many Latin American countries as well as in Europe, it is not a financially solvent organization. Concerning the hope on the part of Cubans to establish an independent labor organization, competent observers believe this is doomed to failure. (1)

It is public knowledge that the Cuban Government is monitoring all international telephone calls and also the telephones of individuals whom it considers to be "counterrevolutionary,

(10 &

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Numerous sources have stated that the telephones of the American Embassy and certain selected Embassy personnel have come under the scrutiny of the Cuban authorities. There is a certain amount of mail censorship, and this is especially aimed at counter-revolutionary plots and attempts by Cubans to circumvent Cuba's financial laws by sending U. S. dollars from the country either by check or by currency. (16)

There is a widespread fear among the people because of the prominent use by the authorities of "chivatos" (informers). No one dares conduct any free conversation in any public place inasmuch as prominent among such "chivatos" are members of the hotel and restaurant workers union. FIDEL CASTRO, himself, in a recent public appearance called on the servants to report on counterrevolutionary matters they overhear in the homes of their masters to the appropriate authorities. Members of the youth group, "Patrullas Juveniles" (Youth Patrols) are also known to be engaged in reporting anti-government talk on the part of their friends and even parents to the police. (*)

In connection with such "chivatos", although they are mostly of the lower class, it is known that there are also those in high society circles who act in such a measure, either because they believe in the policies of FIDEL CASTRO or because they are trying to ingratiate themselves with the present government.

In recent months several of Havana's daily newspapers have come out with violent attacks against CASTRO and his policies. Among these papers are "Diario de la Marina", "Avance", and "Prensa Libre." Their attacks, of course, have not gone unnoticed by the revolutionary press or by CASTRO himself, who takes every opportunity to denounce these periodicals. The violence of the government's attacks against such newspapers has initiated programs in some towns where these newspapers are publicly burned and their circulation in the community is almost prohibited. It is only a question of time when these free-speaking newspapers will be forced to close. Advertisers are fearful of giving financial support to such newspaper media and, of course, their financial situation is deteriorating. It is rumored that the government might pass a decree fixing a minimum salary for all newspaper reporters. This would automatically cause the financial ruin of all those newspapers which do not receive government support. It is to be noted that in Cuba many a newspaper, such as "Diario de la Marina", has a reportorial staff of 90. Most of these are individuals who actually receive very little salary from the newspaper itself but are reimbursed for writing society feature stories or articles favorable to some individual or group. (17)

The first of the "free" newspapers to fall beyond the onslaught of the Castro regime was the Havana daily "Avance."

For the past few months its editor had been critical of CASTRO's policies, and finally in the middle of January, 1960, after the publishing of two letters written to the editor by counterrevolutionaries who had sought exile, sought refuge in one of the Latin American Embassies. The workers took over the operation of the periodical, and it is now 100 per cent pro-government.

In connection with press freedom, it is interesting to note that the Association of Newspaper Reporters has proclaimed a decree stating that if the newspaper workers did not agree with any foreign press dispatch published in a newspaper, they could make an appendage thereto claiming that said article was at variance with the facts. Some of the "free" newspapers have alleged this is actually an interference with freedom of the press.

The National Newspaper Reporters Association and the Newspaper Reporters Association of Havana Province in recent elections have elected a definite pro-Communist slate of officers.

Whether FIDEL CASTRO is, in fact, a schizophrenic, as some persons allege, is open to question. Many of his traits, such as his emotional rantings and then moods of depression, give some credence, however, to this allegation. The fact that he leads a disorderly life is common knowledge. There is no such thing in his routine as an orderly working system.

Re: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

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An important appointment may be kept by FIDEL CASTRO with a meeting in the kitchen of the Hotel Hilton, a favorite rendezvous for the "Great Leader." There, while munching on a sandwich, he will discuss topics which are of the utmost importance to Cuba.

CASTRO, who has five or six living places in the City of Havana, takes great pride in trying to make himself out to be one of the people. Oftentimes when important matters of state are in question, CASTRO will be found out in the countryside with a few of his aides surveying the expropriation of property or perhaps leading university students in mock war games in the Sierra Maestra.

FIDEL CASTRO has demonstrated that he is going to adhere to the policy that even those who have aided him greatly will receive no special privilege. In fact, this is typical of the leaders of the new Cuban Revolution. It is known that various prominent persons in the government at the present time had been sheltered during the Batista days by individuals in the community who, at the present time, are unable even to secure permission to have an appointment with the same individuals. FIDEL CASTRO has shown his vindictive spirit toward anyone who dares criticize his policies, such as who had been a comrade in arms in the Sierra Maestra with FIDEL, when attempting to resign from the Revolutionary Army because of what he claimed to be Communist infiltration into the government, was quickly arrested and mainly at CASTRO's urging was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

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CASTRO has attempted to make himself appear not only to the Cuban people but to other nations in Latin America as a Messiah, Saviour, and a fighter for freedom for all oppressed people. Weedless to say, there are those who, fawning favor, have attempted to capitalize on this belief. Artists have depicted him as another "Jesus Christ", and during the Christmas season songs were initiated which showed CASTRO and his followers as the saviours of Cuba. COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUPS (4)

Almost daily the Cuban press announces the arrests of small counterrevolutionary bands. The prisons have become so overcrowded with political prisoners that general amnesties have been called by the Cuban authorities for those convicted merely of criminal acts. The main prison at the present time for political prisoners is located at Isla de Pinos (Isle of Pines), an island a short distance from the southwestern part of Cuba. Recently the Cuban Government curtailed for a three-month period permission for relatives to visit prisoners confined at either La Cabana in Havana or those incarcerated at Isla de Pinos. Government alleged that this action took place because it was determined that these political prisoners were involved in plans to escape. One source stated that such action was decreed because FIDEL CASTRO was verbally castigated on a visit to the Isle of Pines by relatives of prisoners incarcerated there. (19)

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Although numerous individuals have attested to the fact that they would like to engage in counterrevolutionary activities, there is no known cohesive, well-disciplined group at the present time in Cuba which could possibly carry out a successful overthrow of the Castro regime. All sources relate that any attempt on the part of those outside Cuba who were followers of ex-President FULGENCIO BATISTA to engage in a counterrevolutionary plot would definitely meet with failure. The Cuban people, both those for and those against CASTRO, have no intention of submitting again to the regime of Batista's followers. (4 & 17)

The use of "chivatos" (informers), censorship, and a policy of fear on the part of present authorities lead to constant harassment of any counterrevolutionary groups. The government also has called for the confiscation of all property of those who might be involved in any attempt to overthrow the present order.

The main drawback to any counterrevolutionary plans at the present time is the lack of leadership.

and PRIO of the Autentico Party and of the AAA, although having some following, have shown no evidence that they would at the present time dare to attempt any political reorganization inasmuch as they fear the violent reaction which CASTRO would have to any such endeavor.

plotted against him and was imprisoned by BATISTA until January 1, 1959, has a definite following among the ex-members of the armed forces. However, CASTRO, realizing potential, in the early days of the Revolutionary Government sent on a spurious military mission to Europe where remains at the present time. Perhaps the strongest potential as a counter-revolutionary leader is presently serving 20 years in confinement. The Cuban exiles, such as

and others of such ilk presently residing in the United States, have absolutely no support among the Cuban people. Many counterrevolutionaries have expressed the opinion that if such is to be the leadership of a future Cuba, they would join forces with CASTRO to defeat them. (*)

JECODED COPT

Airgram

URGENT

1-21-60

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO. 994

Cablegram JFK

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA. CASTRO IN TELEVISION APPEARANCE FROM_10:30 PM LAST NIGHT TO 3:10 THIS MORNING_EARLY IN TALK READ LETTER ALLEGEDLY WRITTEN BY RELATIVE OF LETTER INDICATED CONNECTION OF SPANISH EMBASSY AND S. EMBASSY WITH COUNTER REVOLUTIONARIES WHO FLED CUBA.

CASTRO ALSO CLAIMED SPANISH PRIESTS AIDING FOES OF GOVERNMENT AND CATHOLIC CONVENTS BEING USED TO HIDE ARMS AND COUNTER REVOLUTIONARIES. STATED PLANES WHICH DROPPED FLARES BURNING SUGAR CANE CAME FROM UNITED STATES AND NOT FROM YUCATAN, MEXICO. MIDWAY IN PROGRAM SPANISH AMBASSADOR HERE APPEARED AND DEMANDED OF MODERATOR OF PROGRAM TIME TO REBUT CHARGES OF CASTRO. CLAIMING HE HAD BEEN SLANDERED. CASTRO IMMEDIATELY ORDERED AMBASSADOR OUT OF CUBA WITHIN TWO FOUR HOURS. ON RESUMING PROGRAM CASTRO VICIOUSLY ATTACKED ATTITUDE OF SPANISH AMBASSADOR AND ALSO GOVERNMENT GENERAL FRANCO. IS BECAUSE OF SUCH ATTACK, DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SPAIN WILL BE SEVERED. WORKERS HAVE BEEN CALLED TO ATTEND PROTES MARCH OUTSIDE SPANISH EMBASSY 6:00 PM THIS DATE. CASTRO REPORTEDLY STATED "WE LOSE NOTHING IF RELATIONS ARE BROKEN OFF."

REC- 38

JAMES T. HAVER

RECEIVED:

1-21-60

5:58 PM

10 FEB 2 ,1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseming paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems. be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is A 67C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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		Section 552					
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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bac - Liaison

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Dates

January 27, 1960

Toz

Office of Security Department of State ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Froms

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subjects

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On January 20, 1960, we received information originating with a source whose reliability is unknown to the effect that 32 unidentified persons in Cuba each has had three passport photographs made. Reportedly, each of the 32 persons will be issued three passports. The three passports issued each person will contain: photographs identical with the bearers, but each passport will bear a different name. Allegedly, the holders of the passports will not be Cubans and no formal application will be made for the passports at the Guban Department of State. Reportedly, the passports are being made up pursuant to the directions given

passports be turned over to Ernesto "Che" prominent member of the Castro regime.

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Havena

HOTE FOR HAVANA: Foregoing information should be mude Available Eto the appropriate Inbasey

on Unit (route thru for reusew) - Ost. - Foreign Liaison SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

VHN: bod 13)

Trotter Tele. Room

Office of Security Department of State

NOTE:

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on 1/20/60 furnished slip of paper containing
Spanish writing which had been pasted inside an envelope
addressed to
who in turn
had received the letter from

byc/D

This slip of paper contained the foregoing information in cryptographic language and its meaning was furnished the Bureau by It is noted and has been

furnishing information concerning the Cuban situation.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

State Department. Passports.

Your friend says 96 photos with 32 passports; that is, one person with three passports (each person has three passports?). There is no record. There is a report from to the Give the passports to CHE. The photos look like foreigners because (?) each person has three passports. I don't know. Investigate. Each one bears a different name. (Same photo)

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REC 13 109-12-210-1154

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TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

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January 20, 1960

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Special Agent in Charge



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York January 28, 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

, on January 27,1960, furnished a copy of a letter which was dated January 8, 1960, which had been received from an unidentified individual in Havana, Cuba. This letter stated that representatives of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce had met with Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, President of the National Bank of Cuba, on January 7, 1960, and the highlights of this meeting were set forth as follows:

- (1) Guevara told the Chamber of Commerce in Havana that wholesale importers (Comerciantes Importadores) are bound to disappear in the very near future, and that the sooner they learn it, the better, so they can start to make other arrangements for themselves, such as devoting their initiatives and energies to the industrialization of Cuba. Guevara stated that in the future all importations for the benefit of the people will be handled by the National Institute for Agrarian Reform (INRA). The letter stated that Guevara was quoted as saying that the Revolutionary Government does not favor intermediaries, and another version of this interview was that Major Guevara also indicated that this included the sugar industry, but it was not properly or definitely verified.
- (2) Guevara confirmed to the Cuban Chamber of Commerce that the Revolutionary Government intends to have a 51 per cent participation in all industries, and that those industries, to which funds have been loaned through government agencies, will be taken over and operated by the INRA.

ENCLOSURE

11.55

Re: Foreign Political Matters

This letter also stated that in the case of "La Antillana." an \$18,500,000 enterprise, which has Cuban, Venezuelan and American capital, and no Cuban Government funds, plus a substantial loan from the Trust Company of Cuba, 51 per cent of the stock of this enterprise has already been acquired by INRA, which has not yet been paid for, nor does anyone know when or how it will be paid for by INRA.

This letter stated that with much fanfare, representatives of INRA went to the plant, assembled the workers and told them that from now on INRA had the controlling interest in the business. The workers applauded this announcement but when they were told that the management of "La Antillana" had full powers to discharge, remove, reduce or increase salaries, etc., the enthusiasm subsided.

announced to the meeting of the Cuben Chamber of Commerce that he would announce a bombshell and used the Spanish word, "bomba," and that this announcement would be made before the end of the month. Guevara was questioned as to the nature of this announcement, and Guevara reportedly replied that he would solve Cuba's financial problems, permitting the payment of all the dollar obligations, strengthening Cuban currency and putting the country on its feet at least for the year 1960. Guevara stated that the nature of this bombshell would be announced by Dr. Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, on a television broadcast. Guevara was reported as saying that this announcement would cause the present Cuban Government to be called "super-Communist."

This letter went on to state that it was the opinion of those who were in attendance at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on January 7, 1960, in Havana, Cuba, that such aid or help, which was promised by Guevara, would not be from the United States, Canada, England, Germany or Switzerland, because during the course of this meeting with Guevara, Guevara did not omit a single opportunity to severely criticize and attack the United States and Great Britain. This letter stated that if this aid does not come from the above countries, it is left to the imagination of each as to where the aid would eventually come from.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York January 28, 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum in captioned matter, dated as above.

mentioned in referenced memorandum, has furnished reliable information in the past.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

1155

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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\1 <i>N</i>	2/2//00	Mr. Rosen
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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. January 27, 1960

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above and the informant mentioned therein.

The confidential informant has not been contacted a sufficient number of times to determine his reliability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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ļ	TO	DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)	
	FROM	SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)	
	SUBJECT	FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA	a de la companya de l
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		advised that he received he personal friend of	1s 67C 61C
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		NY will follow this matter through and report any additional developments.	
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UNITED STATES: DEPARTMENT OF USTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York January 28, 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

On January 27, 1960. advised that in he learned that

present Cuban Government and may be considering defecting.

advised that is particularly unhappy over the recent seizure of his ranch and cattle, located in Camaguey Province, Cuba.

also advised that the same individual also told him that the three sons of are in Santa Domingo, Dominican Republic, and Mexico training troops to be used in an invasion of Cuba.

This document contains neither recommendations pro conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

1. 2. 2. 210 - 1158

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York & 28 JAN 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Re attached memoranda, dated and captioned as above.

mentioned in the referenced memoranda, is a source with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine his reliability.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT	Cuba
FILE NO.	109-HQ-12-210

VOLUME NO.

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109- HQ-12-210

SECTION 27

SERIALS 1160-1199



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Approved: Special Agent in Charge 19742. SEPRET M

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FD-36 (nev.	12-13-301 *	Mr. Mear
	FBI	Mr. Parsons Mr. Belmont Mr. Cabellan Mr. Fellosch
,	Date: 2/2/60	Mr. Malone Mr. Rosen Mr. Rosen 2
Transmit t	he following in(Type in plain text or code)	Mr. Trace
Via	AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)	Tele. Room
	TO: DIRECTOR, FBI	MANUT SA MANUTO FEE A MANUAL SI ASSAULT COMMAND AND ASSAULT COMMAND
	FROM: SAC, WFO (105-23168)	370
	FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA CLASSIFY ON: 25X	40 BCG/Ka/to
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TATION EXCEPT	WFO will be alert for information indication	Ī.
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N CO.	The attached memo is classified "Confident	ial" since
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FD-36 (nev. 12-13-50)



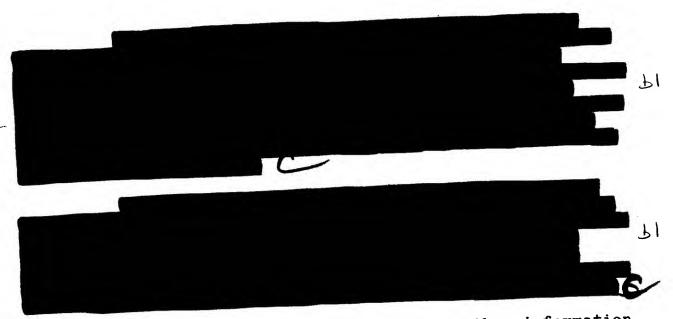
In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 2, 1960

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA



The informant could furnish no further information stated that except that concerning

contours neither regions nor conclusions of a contains are and of all all all the Charles and ordered your office.

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109-12-210-1161

FBI

		Date: 1/26/60	
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Via	AIRTEL	(Priority or Method of Mailing)	
	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)	
	FROM:	SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)	
() closed	SUBJECT:	FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA	
*	Miami let	Re NY airtel 11/4/59; Buairtel to Miami 11/10/59; ter to Bureau 11/23/59.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		Enclosed herewith for the information of the Burcau copies of the sound track of the NBC TV program entitled sents" which was presented over NBC TV on 11/15/59.	
	was given	The tape of the sound track was given to the NYO by protect identity, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC. This tape to the NYO on 1/15/69.	D7CIA
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	Approved:	Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per	_1

NBC TELEVISION PROGRAM ENTITLED "TIME PRESENTS" 11/15/59

This is Miami in off-season. The beach, where in a few weeks all Northerners will grease themselves against the expensive sunlight. These are the hotels and nightclubs where music plays through half the night. And the jaded pursuit of money, the one unpurchasable moment. These are the palm trees, and this is a modest street. Modest people live here and work in Miami the year round. In their midst, in this house, a dozen bravos wait their moment to attack a nearby republic. This boat belongs to a man who found asylum in the United States escaping the anger of his countrymen, some of whose money he brought with him. And this is the restaurant where some Cubans eat and which other Cubans recently shot up. This is Miami, of all places, city of intrigue.

(At this point, music was played)

(Next came a commercial to the effect that "Time Presents, Chet Huntley Reporting" was being brought to you by Kemperlansurance.)

Everyone knows Miami and its off-season city. Miami Beach is one of the world's great centers of hedonism, a place offering every pleasure that money can buy. In Florida, they INFORMATION CONTAINED 109-12-200-1100

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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know that two cities are quite unrelated and while Miami Beach thrives as a pleasure dome, Miami proper may be the world's lost center of international intrigue. Tangier's become a dusty provincial town where an old secret's for In Geneva, you can't read in fuller detail in any sale. newspaper. Even Singapore's gone in for soft government, civic improvement, local politics. East Miami is the place Latin Americans and exiles seem to favor for plotting the overthrow of governments at home and when they succeed, the rulers they depose trade places with them in Miami. this is most true of Cuba, which is very few miles away and is much farther away from the Panama Canal. Cuba's President MACHADO came to Miami on New Years Day. When FIDEL CASTRO threw him out, BATISTA tried to reach his home near Miami and it took the State Department to keep CASTRO followed the incredible oppression and corruption of the BATISTA regime, and the good will of many who are not Cubans was with him. Since then, there have been justice by firing squads, unkept promises, rabblerousing speeches, arbitrary confiscation, and finally flirting with the Communists accompanied by a deliberate

campaign of anti-American provocations. And this has focused attention on Miami. Planes flew over Havana dropping anti-CASTRO leaflets. Badly aimed aircraft shells missed the plane and fell back among Cubans, killing two, wounding many. CASTRO screamed this was an American inspired attack of provocation and aggression worse than Pearl Harbor. A plane had, in fact, taken off from near Miami. The man the FBI says flew the plane and who, in fact, admits dropping and writing the leaflets rather, was CASTRO's former Air Force Chief Major PEDRO DIAZ LANZ who now lives, naturally, in Miami.

LANZ:

First time that I saw him in the Sierra

Maestra when I landed there with my first

trip in bringing to him weapons and ammunitions.

I did several trips in bringing to FIDERL CASTRO

weapons and ammunition from different countries.

Interviewer:

So at the time of the CASTRO efforts in the Oriente Province, there were shipments of arms from the United States for his support?

LANZ:

Yes sir.

Interviewer:

Uh huh.

LANZ: And he didn't blame the United States at that

time. I remember he was very happy to get

this shipment.

Interviewer: I assume they were not legal shipments.

LANZ: Well, uh, you can assume - -

Interviewer: As far as you know, these arms were not shipped

legally?

LANZ: Well, I don't know who knows about that - -

that concern.

Interviewer: You weren't aware of any export license coming

with the arms?

LANZ: I don't know about that.

(Music played at this point.)

Bay Front Park, Miami, sits quietly on Biscayne Bay. Here, Americans in their golden years sit on benches reading newspapers and children romp and play. Here also, near the bust of JOSE MARTI, Cuba's national hero, CASTRO's followers used to riot. Miami Police were training a special squad in case of trouble here when CASTRO made it to Havana, and Bay Front Park quieted down. Miami is one of the world's

bigger Spanish-speaking cities. There are 100,000 Latin Americans and citizens of Latin American descent in the metropolitan area. All the conflicts of Latin American politics are reflected here. At night, each group gathers to argue at Plottom (?) Ground (?). Paula's Restaurant is headquarters for the 26th of July Club of CASTRO supporters in Miami, perhaps his biggest group in the United States. A few months ago it was riddled by bullets of mysterious origin. Once again, Cuba's conflicts reverberated in Miami. Correspondent HERBERT KAPLOW interviewed proprietor JOSE PAULA (?). The others at the table were all high officials of the 26th of July Club, sitting under an ideal artist's portrait of CASTRO and a few bullet holes. They admitted raising money and buying arms equipment for CASTRO. one ever attempts shipping arms.

Interviewer: When was your organization formed?

PAULA: In 1956. When FIDEL CASTRO was in Miami, he

used to eat here every day.

Interviewer: Right in this restaurant?

PAULA:

Right in this restaurant here. We had a meeting with CASTRO at that time and he found then the plot. Sometimes we buy (word not clear) and some other times we write in the papers. Some of the times, then, we have meetings with plain paper (?). We are poor, but whenever it's necessary, we made a collection to buy (word not clear) or whatever it is, and we chip in.

Interviewer:

You had no trouble getting money?

PAULA:

No.

Interviewer:

Where did it come from then?

PAULA:

Then from the pockets of the people in Miami.

Interviewer:

What do you think about US policy with respect

to CASTRO?

PAULA:

Well, we make a lot of mistakes in the United

States. You take Senator SMOTH - -

Interviewer:

SMATHERS?

PAULA:

Yes, which has criticized CASTRO and his government, but I never heard Mr. SMATHERS

criticize TRUJILLO or FRANCO or any of those

dictators. CASTRO is very much Americanized.

He wants to establish in Cuba a little United

States there. Every home to have an

automobile, a washing machine, and a television.

Is anything wrong with that? Then, if our

policy will be to oppose people like CASTRO

who wants the better for the people, then we

lose out the massess - -

Interviewer: Who gains?

PAULA: Who gains? Our enemies.

Interviewer: Who are these enemies?

PAULA: Well, I don't have to tell who are the enemies.

They are common enemies right here throughout the Western Hemisphere and the United States.

Interviewer: Which enemies?

PAULA: The common enemy.

Interviewer: The common enemy?

PAULA: That's right.

Interviewer: Who's the common enemy?

PAULA: Well, I don't have to explain who you know

whose the name was. Therefore, we have to

change our policies to gain - - -

Interviewer: You mean Communism or what?

PAULA: Not Communism, but in fact, a lot of Americans

they are not Communists there, they are very

much Christians.

Interviewer: No, but I mean who would gain -- ?

PAULA: The enemies. The enemies of the United States.

The enemies of the Western Hemisphere, because

by a run policy - -

Interviewer: By enemies, do you mean the rich class or do

you mean Communism or what do you mean?

PAULA: Well, the enemies is the conservatives in Cuba.

They only want money.

Interviewer: That's what you mean by enemies?

PAULA: That's right.

Interviewer: You know there have been charges that CASTRO's

movement is controlled by Communists. It is

not controlled by Communists?

PAULA: It is not controlled by the Communists. It is

controlled by Cubans.

Interviewer: You yourself, I believe, have been charged

with having been or being now a Communist?

PAULA: Well, today, I tell you the Cuban exiles,

which we call them a Nazis, a Nazi Gestapo,

they charge everybody who is in favor of the

CASTRO Government, as being a Communist.

(Music played at this point.)

This quiet house on a quiet street is a barracks. Inside are a dozen young Cubans, mostly veterans of BATISTA's Army, jammed together in small rooms on broken beds. This is the Anti-Communist Revolutionary Crusade, the CRAC, all twelve of them up to and including the duty roster. This would-be government in exile lives on cold rice and beans, but they do raise money somehow and they do maintain contact with friends in Cuba. Its not a very glamorous life, but they dream of returning in triumph to the homeland they left by (word not clear).

(Individual spoke in Spanish, name not given.

Translation made by English-speaking Cuban, whose name was not disclosed.)

English-speaking

Cuban: He tells me that there were eight men and they

came in a twelve foot boat with a motor of eight

horsepower and an American submarine rescued

them when they were sinking in the Atlantic

Ocean.

Interviewer: What about the others?

Cuban: He came here with a paper documentation legally

in a ship. He paid money in Cuba to file those

papers to come here.

Interviewer: He got phony papers?

Cuban: Yes sir.

Interviewer: An then he got here and asked - - ?

Cuban: Yes sir.

Interviewer: And what about the last man?

Cuban: He came the same, with money, and the submarine

picked him up too.

Interviewer: What are they doing here now?

Cuban: Well, most of them are not working because they

don't have a way of living. They came here with

not even a penny and they work in factories and

hotels, like busboys, dishwashing, cleaning

around, waiting to go (pause) to go - - -

Interviewer: Waiting to what?

Cuban: To go to Cuba to fight against the Commies.

Interviewer: And you figure this is sort of the beginning

of an Army to go back and win Cuba?

Cuban: Well, no. The Army is waiting in Cuba and

Cuba has nearly 5,000 people waiting to have

guns to fight against FIDEL CASTRO.

Interviewer: Do you feel that anything you people might be

doing might embarrass the United States?

Cuban: I don't feel so. There is a trick that FIDEL

CASTRO have.

Interviewer: What is the trick?

Cuban: To embarrass the United States in any kind of

smother he wants to embarrass the United

States. Like the White Rosa (?).

Interviewer: What about arms? Do you ship any arms to - -

Cuban: No sir. The arms are in Cuba. The only thing

that the people in Cuba need is money to buy

them.

Interviewer: A little while ago you introduced me to this

man here. What did you call him, your

military coordinator?

Cuban: Yes, I did, sir.

Interviewer: How do you make the contacts between Florida

and Cuba?

Cuban: Well, there are a great many ways to do that

contacts because they are all secrets. Its

not common that any persons know about it.

(Music played at this point.)

On a Miami Municipal Pier, among the weekend pleasure boats and fishing craft, there lies anchored a sleek, powerful cabin cruiser. Not too different from many here, but its lines seem harder and functional than these. It, too, makes long trips ostensibly for fishing. It belongs to ROLANDO MASFERRER, a BATISTA senator who had his own private Army. Yesterday's hoodlums, today's idealistic anti-Communists. CASTRO says MASFERRER absconded with seventeen million dollars. In a more businesslike, downtown setting, is another anti-CASTRO movement. This one with two leaders, a BATISTA diplomat now in Washington, and a BATISTA general now in the Dominican

Republic. These are wealthy men biding their time. spokesman, with relatives in Cuba, kept his face in the shadows.

Unidentified Cuban:

Our group is led by two individuals. civil leader in this movement is Dr. NUNEZ PORTUONDO, who is a very well-known man here in the United States. He was president of the Security Council of the UN. He was an Ambassador of Cuba to the UN.

Interviewer:

And who is the military leader?

Unidentified Cuban:

The military leader is General JOSE ELTEUTERIO PEDRASA. General PEDRASA was a Sergeant in 1933. He became a Colonel when the revolt against

President MACHADO.

He was in with the Sergeants' revolt of - -? Interviewer:

Cuban:

He was in - in the Sergeant's revolt with I have to tell you this because we should say the truth. During BATISTA's time, 80 per cent of the capable men of the country helped the government of BATISTA. If BATISTA

was wrong, history will tell.

Interviewer: Who were the people who formed your group in

Miami and other parts of Florida?

Cuban: Well, in Miami - -

Interviewer: Were they businessmen or what?

Cuban: In Miami, we have in our group a great quantity

of men who are composed by businessmen,

politician, ex-Army men, who has the same ideals

of development in our country that the good

friendship to the United States again.

FIDEL CASTRO is the bitterest (?) disappointment we believers in free government have had in recent years, but those who would succeed him inspire little confidence. All proclaim themselves anti-Communists, friends of the United States. All are impatient to get their hands on Cuba. From Miami southward there is developing an atmosphere of conspiracy, plot and counter-plot (word not clear) to the American mainland. Only this weekend, on little Tavernia Key, a border patrolman and FCC agents salenced an Anti-CASTRO radio transmitter run by two Cubans, both, if the charge is true, violating the conditions of their presence in the United States. All this is an

embarrassment to our Government, which recognizes CASTRO's as a legal friendly regime. Well, we'll come back to this in a moment. First, this message about the versatility of a Kemper Insurance representative.

(Commercial regarding Kemper Insurance at this point.)

Ever since CASTRO took office last New Years Day, the coast of Florida has received waves of Cubans escaping his vengeance or opposed to his methods. Lately, the stream all but dried up. In response to CASTRO's routings, we put heavy border guards at every possible port of entry, but some of our experts thought this was a bad idea because it looked like knuckling under to CASTRO. But it has worked.

(Music played at this point.)

This is Key Largo. On a lonely stretch of highway a
US Border Patrolman is standing watch. One of a contingent
officially described as more than a hundred, officially reported
as much more. From along the Canadian and Mexican borders,

from all its stations, the Border Patrol concentrated all the men it could spare in the vastness of Florida, south of Miami. There is no time to hide the fact or work in plain clothes. These men want everyone to know they're there. Border Patrol boats pull out from the Miami Municipal Piers in their constant check of the complicated and unpatrollable coastline. For a few weeks their very presence has worked as a deterrent. Their principle mission - to try to stop the illegal export of But all their men and all their radar could hardly patrol forever the mangrove swamp and endless interlocked inlets. Every small boat could theoretically be smuggling machine guns to rebel outposts in the hills of Cuba, or could So, Border Patrolmen work twelve and fourteen be **fi**shing. hour days and some who never knew water, are getting seasick patrolling in cabin cruisers. Of all the fishing shacks in Florida, one may be an arms depot. The great show of force is, in fact, mostly a gesture, a denial of the things CASTRO says to the mass hundreds of thousands in a square in Havana. Border Patrol airplane flew over the same fishing shack at the same time and then went on so the pilot could scan the creeks, ditches and canals of Southern Florida.

Key Marathon on a hot afternoon. The Federal Aviation Authority has stipulated that flight plans must be filed by every plane taking off. From Miami southward, there are more than 200 large and small airfields and air strips to be checked for contraband arms and ammunition. One man at each would use up more men than the Border Patrol can spare, but they tried. Incoming pilots are checked and are asked if they saw anything interesting or unusual.

The United States Customs warehouses in Miami.

Two years of arms which did not get through. More than \$200,000.00 worth, a fraction of the arms which did get through last year to CASTRO, this year to his enemies.

Contraband rifles from Japan, from Italy, from Great Britain, and one home-made bomb, and at Miami International Airport some ceased airplanes, including the surplus B25 from which Major DIAZ LANZ is supposed to have dropped leaflets over Havana. It was bought with nickels and dimes and dollars of CASTRO supporters. Now, as CASTRO says, besides leaflets it dropped bombs and bullets. This is clearly impossible. There is no armament in the plane and no place to put it. The nose is full of radio gear. The wing gun position is sealed, and

the bombay has welded inside it the baggage rack. The plane is registered in the names of DIAZ LANZ and his American partner FIORINI. DIAZ lived in Miami before, when in exile from BATISTA. This time he has a wife with him.

LANZ:

When I went to obtain from the FCC on a permanent license for a radio station that will be named Radio Free Cuba.

Interviewer:

When did you first get the inkling that CASTRO was not the sort of man you wanted to support anymore?

It was in a very first days after BATISTA left

LANZ:

the country. When he left Santiago, Cuba, I went through the central highway to Havana. When he did arrive to Havana, he had in his shirt a lot of religious medals and "CHE GUEVARA" told him "My goodness, you got a big kind of decoration on you", and he very seriously told him, "Listen, I did learn something about this. We can't come ahead in the way we have might because I found out that maybe more than 90 per cent of Cuban

people is Catholic and they humbly believe in God and we cannot condemn this so fast. It should be very slow in a very intelligent way." It did mean something for me, it was the first spark you know in my mind so I did open my eyes from that moment. It was very (not clear) to me that conversation.

Interviewer:

In your early days with CASTRO you flew some air missions for him, didn't you?

LANZ:

Yes sir. I know that it was sent from the United States lot of weapons to FIDEL CASTRO, and he did receive those weapons with a big smile on his face, and he didn't blame United States Government in permitting with those weapons would be able to get you know, in his hand.

In his modest bungalow in Miami, DIAZ LANZ spends his days planning big things and reliving past laws. He wants no post, he says, in any future government of Cuba. The starving busboys in their crowded house who fatten their meager meals with dreams of re-entering Havana in triumph, want no jobs they say in any future Cuban government. The rich men who

escaped when BATISTA escaped allowed no pictures of themselves or their houses, accept no rewards they say, from any Cuban The rich, the poor, the idealists, the opportunists, the genuinely saddened, the merely obsessed, all disclaim any interest in the power and the glory and the loot to be had if and when CASTRO is overthrown, and some tell you behind your hands as you talk to them under the floor of the sun that he won't last beyond New Years Day. CASTRO himself said a year ago he had no wish to govern Cuba, only to liberate her, and so too, did all these little selfimagined governments in exile. And it may be Cuba will either continue under CASTRO or one of these will be the CASTRO or BATISTA of tomorrow. It seems such a small sad choice. One could weep for Cuba, but at least in Miami, one should not weep too loud. The season is about to start, so please do not disturb the guests. Goodnight for the companies of the Kemper Insurance group. Time Presents, Chet Huntley Reporting, has been presented by Lumbermen Mutual Casualty Company and the other companies of the Kemper Insurance group. program is a function of NBC News.

FBI Date: 2/1/60 PLAIN TEXT Transmit the following in ___ (Type in plain text or code) AIRTEL Via (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FBI (1095/12-210) TO: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINE HEREIN IS LINCLASSIFIED SAC, NEW YORK (109-112) FROM: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA SUBJECT: IS - CUBA Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eleven copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information in above captioned matter, and eleven copies of a reliability memorandum setting forth the reliability of the informant used. mentioned in enclosed memorandum ムし is 3 - Bureau (109-112-210) (Encls. 22) (RM) 1 - Miami (105-1747) (Encls. 2) (RM) 1 - New York (109-112) FJO:erd REC-88 109-12-210-1163 16 FER 2 1930 THE SEC. **57**0

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

February 1, 1960

Foreign Political Matters - Cuba Re:

on January 29, 1960, furnished a summary cable which is received daily in New York from Havana, Cuba regarding developments within Cuba. This cable was dated January 26, 1960, and stated that the opinion expressed in the Cuban press in connection with talks held in Washington, D. C. between President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Secretary of State Christian Herter, Mr. Roy Rubottom and United States Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. Philip W. Bonsal, was that despite worsening relations between Cuba and the United States, the United States would not take any economic reprisals against Cuba because of the negative impressions such actions might produce.

PS **b7D**

This cable also contained information which stated that the Ministry of Labor would undertake a national census of employed and unemployed persons prior to implanting new personnel availability control measures which the Ministry is decreeing. The new regulations in Cuba call for the Ministry of Labor to issue personnel rosters for the various occupations and out of these rosters the Ministry will supply workers as required by private firms, thus keeping private firms from hiring at will.

It was also reported that the Ministry of the Interior was launching a plan to register all foreigners working in the 1960 sugar crop, and that the Ministry of Recuperation of Stolen Goods has decreed confiscating of all property belonging to ex-advisors of the Batista regime who did not return voluntary incomes obtained from their work as advisors during the Batista Government. It was also reported that the Ministry of Recuperation of Stolen Goods has confiscated \$11,866,000.00 pesos in cash and numerous properties of ex-collaborators of the Batista regime in Oriente Province.

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It was also reported in this summary cable that the usual public and private school parades which took place on January 28, 1960, to commemorate the birth of Jose Marti, Cuban patriot, had been suspended by the order of the Ministry of Education. It was decreed by the Ministry of Education that school Militias would parade and that at each private and public school a television receiver would be installed in order to enable the students to watch and hear the speech of Prime Minister Fidel Castro who would make a speech on January 28, 1960 at the Moncada Barracks, Santiago de Cuba, when the Moncada Barracks would be turned over to the Ministry of Education in order to convert them into an educational center.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

February 1, 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Reference is made to the memorandum adated and daptionednassabove:

, mentioned in referenced memorandum, is an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

109-12-210-1163 **ENCLOSURE**

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 UNITED STATES GOVEY lemorandum Del.oach McGuire Rosen DATE: January 25, 1960 Mr. McGu Tamm TO Trotter W.C. Sullivan Tele, Room Ingram FROM Gandy SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERELL IS UNCLASSIFIED CUBA DATES 16-03 Evan GOYOBCEMCAR With reference to cable number 994 from Legat, Havana on captioned matter received in Ceding Unit 1-21-60 at 5 p.m., the Director has noted "I didn't get this until 12:45 p.m. January 22 though received in Bureau at 5:58 p.m. yesterday. into this." After the referenced cable was decoded and typed up, Mr. Belmont's copy was routed to him at 7:59 p.m., 1-21-60. The original was held in the Coding Unit and sent by special messenger to Mr. Parsons at 9:06 a.m., 1-22-60. The message was stamped inter Mr. Parsons's office at 9:18 a.m. and was sent by him thereafter to Mr. Tolson where it was received at 10:57 a.m., going through to the Director's Office where it was received at 11:30 a.m. The original, of course, should have been routed immediately in had misinterpreted originals were held accordance with the new instructions. Coding Unit Supervisor new instructions. Prior to new instructions originals were held until 9 a.m. and routed out at that time when the messages were processed after the Director's Office was closed. The new instructions were reiterated in detail immediately to all employees in the Coding Unit and they were instructed that there would be no deviation from the new procedure. I have severely reprimanded for her failure to follow the new instructions to the letter. I recommend no further action be taken regarding except to place a copy of this memorandum in her personnel file. RECOMMENDATION: That a copy of this memorandum be placed in personnel file. FIX 109 REC- 71 1 - Personnel file of 1 - Mr. Parsons 1 - m. Ingram LEW: mmr

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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109-584

February 2, 1960

Tos

Office of Security Department of State

From:

John Bigar Hoover, Director on some inte

Subject:

ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

This will confirm information orally Department of furnished to *Central Intelligence States Bepartment of the Navy: Agency Department of the Air Force; Department of The Joint Staff, the Army; and this Bureau on January 29, 1960.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past on January 28, 1960, advised that he has heard from sources within, Cuba that Fidel Castro has prepared a decree ordering the United States to vacate the Guantanamo Naval Base in Ouba. Reportedly, this decree was originally prepared in November, 1959, but had not been signed. According to the source, Castro reportedly is preparing to issue the decree in the near future.

The source also advised that he heard of an alleged invasion attempt to be made against Cuba during January, 1960, which was to be Iled by Rolando Masferrer, prominent anti-Gastro exile. The source stated he doubted that such an attempt could be made by Masferrer and his supporters. The source stated that Masferrer,

and their associates had formed a group which is not regarded in a favorable light by responsible Cuban exiles or by responsible 109-12-210 elements still in Cuba.

2 - Miami

I - Hawana

NOT RECORDED 128 FFB L 4 1960

1 AAG, Yeagley (by 0-6, same date)
1 Foreign Liaison Unit

109-12-210 (Foreign Political Matters -

(15)

Office of Security Department of State

For your additional information, the source stated that responsible Cuban exile groups in Mexico City and the United States who support

have become convinced that

would be an unwise selection as the individual to lead any attempt to overthrow the Castro Government. These groups believe that

would be a much better

military leader.

The above is for your information.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plane

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

- 1 Director of Naval Intelligence
- 1 Office of Special Investigations
 Air Force

Attentions Chief, Counter Intelligence Division

1 - USAF

The Joint Staff Room 2E966 The Pentagon **Maddi**ngton 25, D. C.

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fice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210) AC, WFO (97-1017) SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA IS - CUBA Enclosed are 8 copies of a letterhead memo with its memo of evaluation dated as above and captioned, "FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA." The confidential informant referred to in the letterhead memo is .**b**70 who furnished the information to SA The letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" inasmuch as the information therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. 2 - Bureau (Encls. 8) 3 - WF0(1 - 105 - 19881)PS DTD ALL INFORMSTOR CORTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIBLED EXCEPT HF: kar WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. (5) 109-12-210-1170 5 FEB 5 1960

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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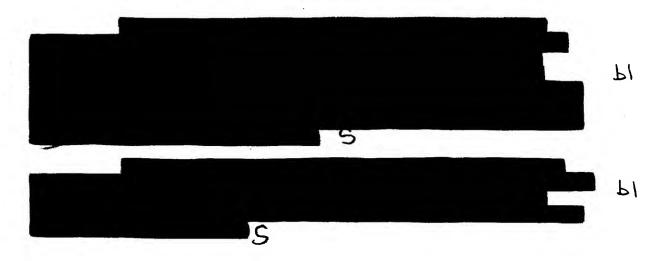
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



washington 25, d. c. February 4, 1960

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. February 4, 1960

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

The confidential informant referred to in the memorandum dated and captioned as above, has furnished reliable information in the past.

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109-12-210-1170

LLOSURE

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UNITED STATES (

lemorandum

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DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE:

Feb. 3, 1960

FROM

110

SAC, MIAMI (105-1747)

SUBJECT:

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES Internal Security - Cuba

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Re Miami airtel to Director dated December 2,

1959, with enclosed letterhead memorandum; Bulet to Miami dated December 9, 1959; Miami letter to Director dated December 22, 1959.

On January 23, 1960, previously identified, advised SA that he has not been contacted by

No information has been received from Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Miami, to reflect that has re-entered the United States.

The stop placed with INS locally at Miami is being continued until the automatic expiration date, March 4, 1960. FD-315 is not being submitted to INS, Washington, D. C., UACB.

In the event information is received reflectreturn to the United States, she will be ing interviewed concerning the information she furnished on December 1, 1959.

- Bureau (RM) 2 - Miami

WPK/ems

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109-12-210-1171

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FBI

			Date:	2/3/60		
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York February 3, 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 60290 BCE/TCL/DXC
DATE 60290 BCE/TCL/DXC

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

on Febraruy 1, 1960, furnished a copy of a summary cable which was received from Havana, Cuba, setting forth recent developments within Cuba. This cable was dated Havana, Cuba, January 29, 1960, and reads as follows:

PJD PS

- "1) When Foreign Minister Dr. Raul Roa was speaking on TV last night he read a last minute dispatch stating that pirate planes, among them a bimotor plane, had set fire on more than 25,000,000 arrobas of sugar cane at the Adelaida (Province of Camaguey) and Niagara (Province of Pinar Del Rio) sugar mills, a few hours back, especially in the region of the first one. Newspaper Revolucion says that the planes arrived from direction due north.
- Foreign Minister Dr. Raul Roa declared in his TV appearance of last night that the answer by President Dorticos to President Eisenhower's message was the official answer of the Cuban Government to Eisenhower's statements on Cuba. Roa also said that the world as a whole has primed its firm hopes on the Conference of Under Developed Nations to be held in Havana this summer. He said this conference will be merely economic and would study the development of international trade among such countries and the realization of the agrarian reform in these nations. Roa expressed his hopes that the Government of Brazil would reconsider its position and would decide to attend the conference. Roa also said that President Eisenhower has to tour South America because the sympathy for the U.S. in many of the South American countries is disappearing quickly. Roa also stated that the burning of sugar cane yesterday as reported above was directly connected with the activities of the ex-Spanish Ambassador in Cuba. Finally, referring to Cuba/ U_* S. relations, he stated that the U.S. Government would realize the good will of Cuba for the improvement of such relations as long as the full sovereignty

109-12-210-1172 ENCLOSURE Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

"of our country is respected. He said that some statements by U.S. Congressmen imply that the Cuban sugar quota should be cut and that this would be assanine and do a lot of harm to the U.S. in the eyes of the world. He said that the U.S. really should study the continual increase of the Cuban sugar quotas to that country.

- "3) At the delivery of the Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba to the Ministry of Education, Prime Minister Fidel Castro spoke directly to the children attending the act, referring mostly to the importance of the proper education and training in order for them to become true citizens and defend the country from foreign interventions. He exhorted the students to continue the work of the revolution when grown up. This was also the tone of the speeches made by Armando Hart, Minister of Education, Comandata Raul Castro, Chief of the Armed Forces, and President Dorticos.
- "4) Newspapers in Havana also published reports from Ciudad Trujillo and Washington D. C. in relation to a conspiracy in Santo Domingo to overthrow the Trujillo regime and assassinate Dictator Trujillo. The dispatch stated that Cuban elements were leading the conspiracy, among them a Cuban priest.
- "5) Papers here also headline dispatches from Washington in relation to the Cuban answer to President Eisenhower. Most of the dispatches imply that the Cuban answer is considered as being quite moderate.
- "6) The papers also state that pro-Castro and anti-Castro groups fought yesterday in New York because of conflicting demonstrations near the Jose Marti Monument in Central Park.
- "7) A policy of bank credits limitations for luxury and non-essential items, a gradual cut of bank credits to finance imports of durable consumer goods, and a restriction on credits for department stores and for importing textiles are the main items of the new Banco Nacional credit policy in addition to regulations referring to sugar which we cabled you yesterday.

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

"The tendency is to eliminate all purchases from abroad of luxury items like furs, jewelry and de luxe cars, special refrigerating and freezing equipment and so forth with which measure the Banco Nacional de Cuba expects to retain larger amounts of hard currency in Cuba.

- "8) The Asociacion Nacional de Hacendados de Cuba made a public statement congratulating President Dorticos for the excellent defense of Cuban sovereignty; expressed through his answer to President Eisenhower.
- "9) Newspapers also refer to the burning of sugar cane fields in the region of Manati stating that incendiary capsules have been found with the marking Bristol Marine (made in USA), and that the farmers of that region, as those of Adelaida region in Camaguey, rallied quickly to put out the fires. The damage has not been estimated but it is believed that between the fire of Adelaida, Niagara and Manati, a total of 25,000,000 arrobas of cane have been burned, according to press dispatches. The plane that flew over Manati was reported to be a small single motor engine, while the one at Adelaida was reported as a bi-motor plane. It is expected that a definite estimate of the damages will be known later on today.

"Newspaper Revolucion, in addition to publishing statement by Minister of Commerce Cepero Bonilla, referring to the sugar cane fires, states also it is very suspicious that at Central Adelaida, whose manager is Viriato Gutierrez Falla, no damage was done by the bombarding plane on equipment in Batey.

"The same newspaper also states that it is suspicious that a large number of water pumps were disconnected at the time of the fires which made salvaging operations very difficult. However, 2 hours or so after the attack, the people of the zone, together with the farmers and army groups, rallied and did an excellent job in extinguishing cane fires.

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

"The dispatch referent to the Manati fire published in Revolucion states as follows:

"Una avioneta plateada piloteada por mercenarios, arrojo capsulas incendairais de fabricacion Americana sobre los canaverales de las colonias Sta Rosa, Margarita, San Salvador, Raul y Los Conaquitos y otras quemando 61,695 arrobas de cana....."

"The same newspaper states that there were also burned cane fields at Central Santa Lucia in Vita, Oriente.

Secretary General of the FNTA (Sugar Workers Federation), Conrado Becquer again condemned these sugar cane bombings, and stated that these are paid by latifundistas and private enterprises who know that their sugar cane lands will be converted into cooperatives this year. Becquer also stated that there should be an investigation of the attitude of Central Francisco Sugar Go. in Gamaguey, which does not allow the beginning of the grinding of Central Francisco despite the fact that the repairs ended last Dec. He said the same suspicious attitude is happening at Central Mercedes of the Atlantica Del Golfo. In view of all this, Secretary General of the FNTA stated that the FNTA has ordered sugar workers to press earliest grinding at all sugar mills that were ready to do so, in order not to give time to the management of these mills to make contact with sabotemed of the Cuban economy. He praised the attitude of the sugar brigades of Adelaida, Punta Alegre, Moron and Patria who rallied to put out the fires at the first mentioned mill.

"We have just talked to Isasi at Manati who says cane fires due to bombs dropped by pirate plane, according to field reports amounted to some 45,000 arrobas which will be ground. It has been raining lately in that section so the weather was not propitious for the fire to spread."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York February 3, 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Reference is made to New York memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

informant who has furnished reliable information in the past.

PSP

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE 16-03 BY 6 07 POSTE / REPORT

/09-12-2/0-1172 ENCLOSURE

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1emorandum

dir.

A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 5, 1960

DeLoach Malone McGuire Rosen Tamm Trotter W.C. Sullivan Tele. Room .

Tolson . Moht

Parsons Belmont Callahan

FROM

S. B. Donahoe

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT:

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

on 2/4/60 and of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) called at my office in accordance with previous request that he would like to discuss general Cuban situation at desk level. Supervisor and I talked with them.

and expressed their concern regarding Both the increasing evidence of communism in Cuba. In this regard I expressed our appreciation for the "Report on Cuba" he had made available on 1/22/60 (the Director has seen this) copies of which were in possession of the President and Secretary of State. I ЫC pointed out the document was a strong indictment of the communist aspects of the Cuban regime and that data developed and disseminated by us certainly confirmed this viewpoint. I did mention that several points in the report were new to us in the hope that he might volunteer to expand on some of it. He gave no indication that there was any chance for further specifics and I gained the impression the report was prepared at the White House and possibly by the Naval Aide to the President. This was only an impression but strong wording of the report, said to have been collected from observations and sources in Cuba, indicates it was probably designed to get a strong Navy viewpoint across since Navy is obviously concerned that Cuba may take steps to get U.S. Navy out of base at Guantanamo.

It was pointed out to these men that the FBI has been intensively collecting data on this communist issue and disseminating it to all agencies, which they recognized. I pointed out our definite limitations in collection abroad and stressed our need for receiving firsthand data from other agencies operating abroad in order that/we can separate truth from fiction and concentrate our efforts on running down facts for we are most concerned about this problem. EX 109

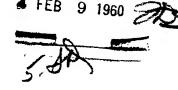
implied that the Naval Attache in Havana is not effective in collecting such data and indicated ONI is anxious to receive such data from all sources. He was particularly commendatory of strong intelligence activities of FBI and obviously he would like to see us go as far as possible regardless of jurisdictional lines.

ACTION: For information.

109-12-210 1 - Belmont

- Donahoe

Drew Manys



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 5, 1960

Rosen Tamm Trotter

Gandy

W. C. Sullivan We Sc

29008

SUBJECT:

CURAN REVOLUTION OPENLY SUPPORTED

BY SOVIETE AND CHINESE

INFORMATION CONCERNING (CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER)

That the Soviets and Chinese are coordinated in the propaganda drive in Cuba, against the United States, became even more evident on 2/3/60 when both countries openly expressed their support of the Cuban revolution.

In a broadcast out of Peking by the New China News Agency, the commentator pointed out that the United States was intensifying its campaign for the invasion of Cuba. Stressing that China will stand behind Cuba against U.S. intervention, the commentator said: "The 650 million Chinese people are firmly opposed to all U.S. criminal conspiracies of intervention against Guing. They are convinced that the just struggle of the Cuban people will troumpte and the aggressive plots of U.S. imperialism are doomed to failure." (7) Baily Report, Far East, 2/3/60, p. AAA4)

Meanwhile in Havana, Cuha, while disclosing the arrival of First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikeyan for the opening of the Soviet exposition, Alexander Shelnov, exposition director, told a press conference that Russia supported the Cuban revolution on all fronts, including its criticisms of the United States and the American press. (The Washington Post & Times Berald, 2/4/60, p. A-4)

RECOMMENDATION:

ALL INFORMATION CONTA

For the information of the Director.

MAL:had

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1 - Section tickler

1 - C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Parsons

1 - Mr. DeLoach

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REC- 67

	FBI Date: 1/29/60 Insmit the following in Type in plain text or code)	Mr. Telson. Mr. Mohr Mr. Pausere Mr. Beline at Atl Mr. Seline at Atl Mr. Malune Mr. Malune Mr. M. Green Mr. Deson Mr. Teron Mr. Teron	
Via	A IRTEL. (Priority or Method of Mailing)	Tele. Room	
		Miss Gandy	- -
	TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)	111/61	
	FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017) DECLASSIFY ON: 25X	reager	
	FOREIGN PÓLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA IS - CUBA	DONATOR	
	ReAtlanta airtel and letterhead memo dated 8/12 captioned "ANTI -FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES, IS - CUBA," con information furnished by at telephone. Referenced communication furnish business address as	taining sides te ted	Ь7 <u>с</u> Д
	It was noted that referenced communication cont data furnished by indicating Also it was noted that his identity was concealed at his request and it was suggested that the New York Office inthim for future information concerning Cuban matters.	.	Ь7 <u>с</u> Д
"" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	In light of the above, it is recommended that to New York Office interview concerning any contact he has had with Cuban officials to	cails cails	Ь7 <u>С</u> Д
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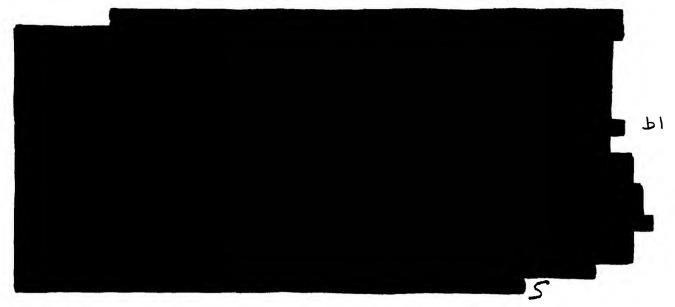


WFO, for this reason, is not submitting information in form suitable for dissemination since it would necessitate identifying and possibly compromise him as a source for the New York Office in the future.

67C

In the event does not voluntarily furnish information concerning the data set forth below, the New York Office should immediately advise WFO so that the information can be prepared in form suitable for dissemination, at which time WFO will set forth identifying data concerning

72C D



For the information of the New York Office, this request is being made for interview of the by New York Office rather than WFO, since an interview by WFO at this time would necessarily compromise the sources of the information. It is further observed that the New York Office has been instructed to interview in referenced communication and has a logical reason for doing so.

Ь7<u>с</u> Д



FL	. 12-13-56)	Mr. TolsonMr. MohrMr. ParsonsMr. Belmont	
T		FBI Mr. Caliahan Mr. DeLooch Mr. Malone Mr. Malone Mr. Delooch Mr. Malone Mr. Delooch Air. House Dir. Times	A THE CONTRACT OF STANDARD STATE
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	due to the sen of downgrading it involves identification	attached memorandum is classified "Secret" asitive nature of the source. In the event is, it should be classified "Confidential" since and the information could result in the of an informant of continuing value and future effectiveness thereof.	Ы
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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

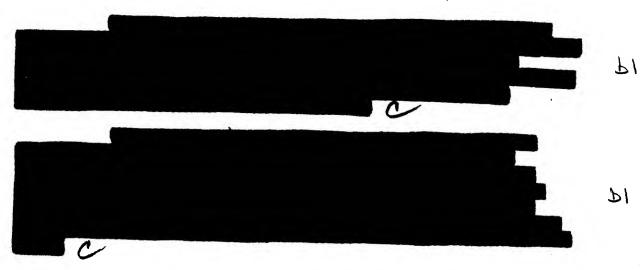
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 4, 1960

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA



The informant could not ascertain the purpose for which the above maps would be used.

> This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency: it and its contents are not to be ur agency.

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109-12-210-// ENCLOSURE CONFIN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 Mohr . UNITED STATES GOVE NMENT Parsens emorandum Malone DA February 2, 1960 Tamm A. H. Belmont ON CONTAINED arsons Ingram DeLoach Gandy FROM Donahoe SUBJECT: INTERNAL SECURITY New York has been in contact with several individuals regarding who has made claim that she became pregnant in April, 1959, during an affair with Fidel Castro. No child was born of this pregnancy as abortion was performed in Cuba without consent of she had been allegedly drugged by military aide. Further surgery was necessary in New York because abortion had been badly performed. According to information available, Castro has denied being responsible for the pregnancy and has claimed that was person responsible. sent letter to Fidel Castro dated 1/1/60 in which she accused Castro of being responsible for her daughter's condition. This letter was Copies reportedly sent to reportedly given wide circulation by Government officials in United States, Germany, and Cuba. Copies were allegedly furnished to the Vatican, the press, and the Bureau. has been given to the story, although a former Bureau employee and free-lance photographer, has been gathering data concerning the allegations. On 1/23/60 requested and others to identify him to , who possessed information in this matter, as SA of the New York Office. The request was not granted, but it was had been telephonically contacted the previous Z determined that evening by an unknown individual who identified himself as or identifying himself as denied telephoning or identifying himself as In connection with these incidents, New York strongly admonished advised him of the provisions and penalties of the Impersonation Statute, and told him he should never consider himself to be associated with the or working for the FBI and at no time should he use the name q of the FBI. New York also indicated that in future contacts i it would be most circumspect. No information of an intelligence value has been developed, and although the true facts may not be known as it is not possible to nail down! allegations of this type, the information may be of value to other agencies if the allegations receive future publicity. In view of this, we are disseminating memoranda concerning this matter to the Department of State Central Intelligence Agency, and the Internal Security Division. KEC 33 your information. 109-12-210

-08 (10)

Tolson .

			Date:	2/4/60	; !	
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/ia _	AIRTEL		(Priority or l	Nethod of Mailing)		
	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (109	9-12 - 210)		رس	
	FROM:	SAC, NEW YORK (109	9-112)			
	SUBJECT:	FOREIGN POLITICAL IS-CUBA	MATTERS	CUBA		
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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York February 4, 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

February 3, 1960, furnished a copy of a letter received from Havana. Cuba which was dated January 27, 1960.

P5 P2

The letter furnished by stated that a Cuban Oil Institute had recently been organized for the purpose of controlling the importation and sale of crude oil and gasoline. The plans for the Cuban Oil Institute are to erect a refinery at Cienfuegos and eventually take over all existing refineries and to compete with private importers and refineries. This letter stated that several Mexicans were in charge of the Oil Institute and indicated that one was contact that one was letter that these two Mexicans are assisted by an American from Mexico who is a construction and operating oil engineer.

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This letter related that the first deal made by the Cuban Oil Institute was made with Egypt and Cuba would receive 20,000 barrels of gasoline, 70% octane rating, and this would be paid for by Cuba in refined sugar. This letter stated that although this order is small, it sets a precedent for the future and since Egypt is a very minor petroleum producer, the gasoline probably comes from another source through some triangular barter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is a loan to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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109-12-2/0-1180 ENCLOSURE



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York February 4, 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Reference is made to the New York memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

mentioned in referenced memorandum, is an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past.

P2D PS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

BY 60290 BY/CG/DTC

109-12-210-1180

				Date:	1/23/60		Dal	1.11
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Via	AIRTI	SIL .	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	(Priority	or Method of Mai	ling)		
-7							/	
		TO:	DIRECTOR, FB	I (109 - 1	2-210 ALL HERI	INFORMATA BIOLES UNDO	M CONTAIN	ED
		FROM:	SAC, NEW YORK	K (109-1	12) DATE	7/28/88	BANTIM	a VIL
		SUBJECT:	FOREIGN POLI	rical ma	TTERS-CUB	A	485/6	3
سنها					NVC calf	-admitted		
		NYC, 1/1 abortion on 9/19/ and was All info	released from rmation in pos	STRO, enternal of the involution of the hosp session	tered Roo peration luntarily perated o ital on l of NYO re	due to an in Havana in 1/20/60 ./22/60.egarding the	a, Cuba,	b70
	.	matter i dissemin	s being set fo ation.	rth in a	. form sui	table for		-
	30/ Harry 800/1/2	at 3 a.m carried the abor asking to for hosp to instrict by phone delivere claimed placed of stated to and counter	d the letter to ignorance of to hat for had accused revolutionary	ter to He in Have Government al experience contains the c	catened has this letter, and	who had regard: e responsion that she had that CA all blame	d and bility according d STRO was being id that	INBECORDED CODY III III
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NY 109-112

The NYO is in possession of a copy of the letter which had been sent to FIDEL CASTRO and this matter will be sent under separate cover to the Bureau.

telephonically contacted the NYO on the morning of 1/22/60 from the Roosevelt Hospital and stated she had received a telephone call at 2 a.m. in the hospital from who said he was in hiding in Havana and was going to defect from the Castro Government if he could escape the country. He told that he would be in NY in several days.

telephonically recontacted the NYO on 1/22/69 and stated that she received a cable around 9 p.m., 1/22/69 to call the number in Havana collect and that it was urgent. Stated that their teleph stated that their telephone had been disconnected and she had to go outside to make the call which she did and the individual contacted in (PHONETIC). Havana was that when she returned to her apartment after making this **57**C telephone call, was there, and also in the apartment was while made the call and so was who family because of a possible has befriended story in this matter. stated that when she returned to the apartment, said that he would return later.

advised that due to threats which had been made previously against her and her daughter because of the publicity which they had made regarding the pregnancy of her daughter due to FIDEL CASTRO, she was fearful of a physical attack by was advised that this was not a matter within the jurisdiction of the FBI and that we could offer no protection in this matter. Was advised that if she was fearful for herself and her daughter, she should contact the 24th Precinct of the NYCPD as this was a matter within the jurisdiction of the NYCPD.

-2-



NY 109-112

who is in charge of the source of information, an anti- Castro organization telephonically advised the NYO that members of the July 26th Movement would picket International Airport on the afternoon of 1/22/60 when Spanish Ambassador JUAN PABLO de LOJENDIO would arrive enroute to Madrid, Spain after being asked to leave Cuba by FIDEL CASTRO.

by BSS.NYOAD was advised of the thousand furnished by BSS sent men to the lineart to ensure by that any picketing would be orderly.

advised on 1/22/60 that there was a picket at the airport upon the arrival of the Spanish Ambassador to Cuba, JUAN de LOJENDIO, who was recently asked to leave Cuba.

The NYO will, from established sources, ascertain the reason for presence in NYC, and b7C attempt to determine his activities and contacts.

It is the opinion of the NYO that due to his close contact and association with FIDEL CASTRO, is not a political defecte of the Castro Government and that if he defects or leaves Cuba it is because of personal reasons rather than political reasons.



		Date:	1/26/608	EB-33/ 1724	n
Transmit	the following in(Type	in plain	text or	code)	
Via					
	(P			of Mailing	
TO:	BIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-2	10)	meelace.	2/16/95-57	ac)
FROM:	SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)	All	INFORMAI	LACCIFIEDA	101
SUBJECT:	OFOREIGN POLITICAL MATTE	rs - che DA	REIN SUN TE 9/21/8	8 BYPIN	ethic .
	IS - CUBA			13, 100	5 b7
NYairtel	ReNYlet 12/9/59, Bulet 1/23/60.	12/15/59,	NYtel 12	2/22/59, an	a Co
, memorand	Enclosed herewith are l um setting forth informat	12 copies Sion in ab	of a lett	erhead oned matte	rs. 2 ?
appeared	at the NYO on 1/23/60 ar in and is employed a	as	for		OPY FILE
referred	She stated that earlier with the Civil Liberties in attorney, there to the FBI. She were to go at first.	Union in	NYC, who	in turn re	eferred turn A she dido
(1 -	(109-12-210) (Enc 212)	RM (1987)	1.0	VQ 12 3	5 5 . 570
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FJO:EG (10)	ork (109-112) ACTION BATH FI	State (vial)	Autorit (con	antel)	57C
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In November of 1959, at the apartment of a friend of hers, , presently living at . she met one Cuba, former address **710** (white, female, German descent, long dark brown hair, 5'7", 140, brown eyes, attractive), who lives with her parents, stated she went to Cuba as a tourist from 12/23/59 to 1/3/60, stayed in the Havana Hilton, and also visited Oriente Province. Through she met at a dinner party one dark complexion, 45, 5'10", 160, dapper, brown eyes, black graying hair, very good looking, who lives at and who ЫC she believes was in the Cuban Army but she really does not know what he does for a living. and FIDEL CASTRO (Premier of Cuba) fell in love Before time. CASTRO and had a falling out and since had previously met she took up with him, got pregnant, at one time. and had an abortion. However according to whom has spoken) was actually made pregnant by CASTRO and actually hates and loves CASTRO. that she really did not know who the 71C told father was - or CASTRO. However, this child was conceived in April 1959 and about five and a half months later, according against her will to submit forced to an abortion and even beat her up to start the proceedings. Around November 1959, came to NYC and went into Doctors Hospital to have her left ovaries removed because of infection caused by the abortion. On 1/20/60, entered Roosevelt Hospital in NYC to have the right ovaries removed. During the evening (around 11:00 p.m.) of 1/21/60, received a phone call from in Havana to the at wanted to marry and was coming effect that to NYC to bring this about. understands **67C** already married to a Cuban. said that was trying to get in touch with but | was preventing it. to arrange for Therefore, wanted to come

to her apartment where she could get together with

NY 109-112

said would call to see if the arrangements had been perfected. The agreed to this thinking she was arranging a meeting place for two lovers.

attempted to phone at her home but was told the phone was disconnected. She then sent a telegram for to call her as she had an urgent message from Cuba. Friday afternoon called her and said was in the hospital. Said that she had been sending wires **57C** to various Cuban officials asking for \$2500 for medical expenses caused by the abortion in Cuba. said that recently a "flunkie" of CASTRO or one came to NYC and went to the Roosevelt Hospital and told that he had the \$2500 but would not give it to her unless she signed a statement that the baby was not CASTRO's but back to Cuba as would not sign. raised such a scene in the hospital that said that was moved to another room and the FBI was guarding her.

Meanwhile, at 8:00 p.m., 1/22/60, called said he wanted to marry her, and asked about He stated he knew for a fact that that was at home and not in the hospital. said to phone was disconnected and she will be coming out to call again and when she does, can watch and then go up to see PJC and talked for around called thirty minutes. She called back about ten minutes later and said that the FBI nabbed going into the apartment and accused of making it possible for to go into the apartment and either kill or kidnap . She then hung up.

Later, one whom has never met but who is a friend of and called her and said that could not have been the father of baby as had been living with at that time.

said that had been a "sucker" and that the Cubans are trying to kidnap and shut her up. said the thing for to do was to call the FBI before they called her.

said for to call an agent, at LE 5-7700, and tell him her story.

PJC.

PLC

called, asked for Agent was told he was not in the office

(2:00 a.m.) and left a message for Agent to call her. had also stated that SA knew all about **1**37C and that she was being watched. About fifteen minutes after the phone call to the FBI, and said he was She told him a man carry and her story and confirmed everything that said she was in serious trouble (accessory to conspiracy) and that she would have to come down (did not say where) and make a statement. He asked if she would be in her office on Monday as she will be contacted by someone she knows. He then said, "never mind Monday, why don't you come to 2 C apartment at noon on 1/23/60 and bring a statement with you".

agreed to this. said that she could recall no said that she could recall no time agreed to this. said that he was an FBI agent. However, in which this he created the impression by saying that was in an abortion ring. He also asked how long she had worked for and what section of the 26th of July Movement she was in. She replied that she did not know the Movement had sections, and furthermore, she was not in it. He said that was good because they are going on the subversive list soon. said that the whole conversation was full of FBI talk and that this never said he was not with the FBI. Shortly after the above call, called and expressed doubt that talked with himself but in any case it was an FBI agent conferred with. **Ъ7С** came to the phone and said the whole story was true, as fantastic as it sounded. said that sounded in good health for just having come out of the hospital. Since noon of 1/23/60, stated she has received calls from and in Havana, **57**C apartment. After these asking her why she was not at calls she contacted the Civil Liberties Union, and the FBI. desired to know what she could do in this matter and she was told that the FBI could not give her any advice regarding the above matters. She was informed that the

FBI had not desired to speak to her and that the FBI accupted this information which had been freely given by her and that her

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of an agent of the FBI

appearance at the NYO was prompted by her call to the NYO. was also advised that in the future she should examine credentials of any individual who claims to be an FBI agent, and that if anyone telephonically contacted her and indicated that he was an FBI agent, she should then contact the NYO and ascertain whether or not this individual might be an agent.

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contacted on 1/23/60 and questioned as to whether or not he had telephonically made a contact with and whether or not he had identified himself as SA hesitated in giving an answer but then denied that he had contacted by phone and also denied that he had used the name of SA was strongly admonished and was informed of the provisions of the Impersonation Statute and its penalties and was told that he should never consider himself associated with the FBI or in any way working for the FBI, and at no time and under no circumstances should he ever use the name

telephonically contacted the NYO on 1/25/60 and stated that she had telephonically contacted after receiving a telephone call from at her home on the night of 1/25/60.

stated that she had told ask for Agent and tell her story about her connections and activities in Cuba.

also advised that at the request of on the night of 1/22/60, she went to the apartment of at and spent the night with her as allegedly was afraid that would return to her apartment and also because she. , wanted to see and speak to stated that around 11:00 a.m. on 1/23/60, came to apartment and upon entering, stated to and that when came to the apartment, "he was stated she told that he could not do this because was afraid of what had been said to her on the telephone the previous night and that she was desirous of going to the FBI and giving her story to them.

The NYO in its future contacts with will be most circumspect and will again impress upon the seriousness of his using the name of an agent and indicating that he is in one way or another connected with the FBI.

It is the opinion of the FBI that being a will use any method in order to get a story or to meet individuals and would even go to the extent of representing himself as being associated with the FBI.

Page 10 of enclosed letterhead memorandum, paragraph 3, line 3, indicates that said she received a cable around 9:00 p.m., 1/22/60 to call a number in Havana collect, and that the individual contacted in Havana was Contents of this airtel show that was in NYC at the time, and in all probability was referring to rather than

-6-



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

File No.)
New York, New York January 25, 1960 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED UEDEIN 15/11/21 ASSIFIED	I
TERLIZIONE CA CARE	
215.16	, .
Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba;	57
Castro government during August 1959, advised that he had appeared on the radio program of program	5 7C
advised that he spoke to and ascertained that had been living with Fidel Castro for some time. Stated that told him that was in Connecticut for a rest and was expected to return to New York on November 20, 1959. Indicated to that the desired to speak to someone regarding.	ЫC
, was interviewed at her residence in the presence of	له و
was born in advised that she and that is employed as and at the present time is stated that she had been traveling with and was acting as	J 7C
stated that she had accompanied on a cruise and had docked in the harbor at Havana, Cuba and while in Havana, on February 28, 1959, entertained Fidel Castro. Exhibited photographs of the reception held picturing Fidel Castro and other members of the Cuban government. She also exhibited photographs of herself taken with Fidel Castro. Stated that she remained with Castro after departed from Havana and for the most part, has remained in Havana since 109-11-210-1182	■

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Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba;

February 28, 1959, with the exception of several short visits to New York City to see stated that during Fidel Castro's visit to the United States in April 1959, she was with the party in Washington, D.C. and also in New York City, and exhibited photographs which were taken during this period of Castro's visit to the United States.

and has occupied rooms on and has also lived with Castro at the home of the Prime Minister, which is known as Cojimar, and also at Castro's home at Veradero Beach. It is stated that she left Havana on October 5, 1959 and is now thoroughly disillusioned with Fidel Castro, but she desired to make one more trip to Havana in order to take care of personal matters and then would return to New York City to live permanently. It during this first interview, was reluctant in discussing anything in detail either because it was embarrassing to her or embarrassing to indicated that she may recontact the New York Office and discuss more in detail what had taken place in Havana, Cuba.

contacted the New York Office on December 3, 1959 and stated that she had stayed in Cuba roughly from March, 1959 until October 5, 1959, with the exception of several short visits which she made to New York City. She advised that most of her time in Havana was spent at where she was very close to Dr. Fidel Castro, Prime Minister, , Military Aide to Castro, , who has a high position with the Instituto Nacional Reforma Agraria (INRA) and position but is with a second and Fidel Castro and fulfills 57C the position of a bodyguard for Castro. stated that she has been close to this group for some time and from her observations, she was of the opinion that Fidel Castro does not know everything which is going on within Cuba. that she was of the opinion that a good bit of what is going on in the country is being held from Fidel Castro and also one of the jobs of is to screen the people who are allowed to speak to Castro and also to screen the mail which is directed to Castro.

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Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba;

mation about political aspects of the present Cuban government, but that from what she has been able to observe, she feels that the strongest group in Cuba today consists of Raul Castro, who is in charge of Armed Forces, Ernesto "Che" Guevara, President of the National Bank of Cuba, and to Fidel Castro.

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she became infatuated with him and at his invitation she remained on in Havana. She stated that she came to the United States with Castro and his party during April, 1959, and was with them in Washington, D.C. and in New York City. Stated that it was during her visit with Castro to New York City in April, 1959 that she realized that she was pregnant. She stated that she returned to Havana and a short time afterwards had a miscarriage. Stated that she is not too clear on the details of this matter but is positive that she had done nothing to cause the miscarriage, but she has been told rumors that she had been drugged, taken to a hospital and an abortion was performed. Stated that she could not positively say whether this was true or untrue and it was for this reason plus the fact that she had adopted a child in Havana after her mis-

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and the reaction of Fidel Castro, that she turned against him. She also stated that after she had had this miscarriage, in private conversation with was not fully in support of Castro.

carriage, that she was returning to handle personal matters.

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also advised that she had met several

Americans during her time in Havana, and identified them as

and the several that she had met several

and the several that she had met several that she had met several that she had met several that she had also doing the several that she had also doing propaganda work.

also stated that, during her time in Havana, she had met Comandante Camilo Cienfuegos, who, on several occasions, wanted to date her, but each time she refused. Stated that, on October 5, 1959, when she left Havana, Cienfuegos saw her

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before she left and stated that he had much money and that he would see her in New York in about one month.

stated that after Cienfuegos' disappearance in Cuba and after her departure from Cuba, she has had no contact from Cienfuegos and does not know whether or not he is dead or alive.

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stated that since her return to New York City, she has received several telephone calls from and Fidel Castro, who have requested that she return to Havana, Cuba. She also advised that there is a woman by the name of , telephone , who calls her practically every day and inquires number as to when she is going to return to Cuba. also ,67C stated that she has attended several meetings of the Jyly 26th Movement, which are held in the Mirror Room of the Belvedere Hotel, New York City. stated that she was made a member of the July 26th Movement and showed her membership card which had indicated that she had been made a member of the July 26th Movement on August 1, 1959 and was assigned to Ramal H in New York City. This book indicated that was and of the July 26th Movement was in New York City. stated that in New York, among the members of the July 26th Movement, she is known as being one of the girlfriends of Fidel Castro.

phonically contacted the New York Office and advised that was leaving that afternoon for Havana, Cuba and intended to return to New York On December 8 or December 9, 1959.

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advised on December 10, 1959 that
, returned from Havana, Cuba on December 9,
1959.

stated that she had called Havana, Cuba early
on the morning of December 9, 1959 and spoke to
and and and and and and and accused
castro of abducting also stated she
had placed a telephone call to also stated she
had placed a telephone call to also for the United States
Embassy, Havana, Cuba, and had requested help for
and for her safe departure from Cuba.

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advised on December 22, 1959 that, Military Aide to Fidel Castro, came

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to New York City and had contacted and wanted to return with him to Cuba, and stated that did not desire to return to Cuba.

invited out of their apartment for several hours and was concerned as to whether or not might take her back to Cuba against her will.

had contacted the New York City Police
Department on December 22, 1959 and had expressed to them her
fears about the safety of the Detectives of the 24th
Precinct of the New York City Police Department questioned
on December 22, 1959 and had also contacted
at the home of

, On December 22, 1959, advised that had arrived in New York City on was scheduled to return to December 18, 1959 and that Cuba via Miami on December 22, 1959. Stated that while was in New York City, she had been out with him on the night of December 19, 1959 and had visited the Alamac Hotel bar and then had gone to dinner with him at the La Baracca Restaurant, 253 West 51st Street, New York City. stated that when they were in the La Baracca Restaurant, went to the basement of the restaurant, which is owned and operated by who reside at stated that she was not told this directly but through inference she ascertained was in New York City collecting intelligence information for the Castro government. Stated that while was in the basement of the La Baracca Restaurant, there was a steady stream of male individuals who were sent down to see

also advised that during stay in New York, he was in contact with , who resides on , and who was a former member of the rebel forces of Fidel Castro during the recent Cuban revolution. also stated that while was in New York, he was in contact with the Cuban Consulate, 625 Madison Avenue, but she did not know the nature of his business at the Consulate.

him but she could not identify any of these individuals.

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also advised on December 22, 1959 that
also contacted

whom she described as a former girlfriend
of
, who is active in the July 26th Movement
in New York City.

also stated on December 22, 1959 that had contacted ,
Cubana Airlines, 625 Madison Avenue, New York City, on December 22, 1959, for plane reservations to Miami and from Miami would take a flight to Hayana, Cuba.

York Office on January 11, 1960, stated that during the recent visit by she spoke to she about the abortion which had been performed on her and told her that he was the one who was responsible for the abortion performed on her in Havana, Cuba.

on September 19, 1959, she has been under treatment in New York City by the competition an operation because he said the abortion was badly performed in Havana and there was a possibility of complications.

on January 15, 1960, advised that

was in New York from January 14 to January 15, 1960 prior to going on a Caribbean tour. Stated she was most concerned about telling about what had happened to her with Castro in Cuba but told her he knew all about it from the German Embassy in Havana and knew that an abortion had been performed on her. Stated told her he had asked the German Embassy to assist in getting her out of Havana but the German Embassy was unable to help her.

spoken to to Fidel Castro, by phone in Havana, Cuba, and the fact that it was Fidel Castro's child, told her to write a letter to Fidel Castro explaining the whole

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felt that Castro would be situation and she, sympathetic to stated she was advised to furnish this letter personally to a member of the July 26th Movement, who would be coming to Havana shortly. stated that she knew and stated that contacted her several times a week and that on the next contact she would ask to deliver a letter personally to Fidel Castro.

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, on January 16, 1960, advised that she received a telephone call from Havana, Cuba from at 2:00 a.m., and that Fidel Castro was denying that he was in any way involved in the pregnancy of and that was the one responsible, and that they were willing to pay \$500 to \$1,000 for medical expenses.

, on January 20, 1960, advised was in Room 303, Roosevelt Hospital, New that York City, and had been operated on on the morning of January stated that he had spoken to stated that the abortion had been badly performed and that it was necessary to perform an operation on because there was a fear that septic poisoning could set in if her condition were allowed to go any longer without surgery. also stated that on January 20, 1960, an associate of and Fidel Castro, had come to New York to make sure that was in the hospital and was carrying a large sumof money with him, but did not give either

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on January 21, 1960, furnished a copy of the letter which had been sent to Fidel Castro and delivered personally by This letter reads as follows:

or

expenses as had been previously promised.

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any money for medical

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1 January 1960

"TO: Premier Ministro Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz La Havana, Cuba

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"Sir:

"With reference to the seduction of the seduction whom you lured to Havana under false pretenses, early in 1959, without her parents' knowledge or consent, and ravished in the Hilton Hotel, Havana, Cuba. Said act committed by you was later compounded by a forced and careless criminal abortion upon the performed by the seduction of the seduction of the seduction was over five months pregnant with your child; said abortion being accomplished under the direct supervision of your Aide, the seduction, in a Cuban Government car to said abortionist's office, where this illegal operation was performed without the knowledge or consent.

"This abortion, with subsequent neglect of medical care or attendance following upon it, has left a virgin before you seduced her, in serious physical and mental condition. She is presently undergoing extensive and costly medical, psychological, and hospital treatment, responsibility for which I am unable to assume.

"As head of the Cuban Government, if you have any sense of justice, honor, or moral character, Sir, you will initiate immediate action to recompense for the loss of her honor, and good name, as well as for her injuries, her pain, her intense suffering, and her deep grievance. Also for her present and future medical expenses. The damage you have done to her soul cannot be measured by monetary standards.

"Let history absolve you.....if it can.



Copies of this letter were also made up for the following individuals:

, Havana, Cuba President Oswaldo Dorticos, Havana, Cuba Senor Raul Castro, Hotel Hilton, Havana, Cuba President Dwight D. Eisenhower, USA Ambassador, American Embassy, Havana, Cuba Ambassador, German Embassy, Havana, Cuba President Theodore Heuss, West German Republic Chancellor Conrad Adenauer, West German Republic His Holiness, Pope John the 23rd, The Vatican City, Italy His Excellency, Francis Cardinal Spellman, New York City Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, New York City Hon. Christian Herter, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C. Senator James Eastland, U.S. Senate Building, Washington, Committee on Human Rights, United Nations, New York City "Avance", Havana, Cuba City Editor, New York Journal American, New York City , New York Journal American, New York City , NBC-TV News, New York City Catholic Youth Organization, Havana, Cuba Hearst Syndicate Newspapers Chicago Tribune Newspaper, Chicago, Illinois Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

Madison Avenue, New York City, on January 21, 1960, advised that had been in New York City shortly before Christmas, 1959. Said he did not talk to personally but had called his office and spoke to his secretary and his secretary made plane reservations for from New York City to Miami, Florida, and believed that the date was sometime around Pecember 22, 1959. Said that could make connections for Havana, Cuba in Miami, Florida and that they did not make any reservations for him.

, Eastern Airlines, New York City, advised on January 21, 1960, that a check of their reservations for flights from New York to Miami failed to reflect any reservation in the name of

57C

b7C

Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba;

, advised the New York Office on January 22, 1960 that she received a cable at , who had carried 3:00 a.m. on January 22, 1960 from a personal letter to Fidel Castro regarding the abortion performed and asking that the Cuban government in Havana on assume responsibility for hospital and medical expenses. 57C , according to instructions in cable, contacted by phone and told told that she had that she had delivered the letter to Fidel Castro and that Castro claimed ignorance of the abortion and all blame was being placed on stated that had threatened harm to for writing this letter and said that had accused her, . and her father, of counter-revolutionary activity.

York Office on the morning of January 22, 1960 from the Roosevelt Hospital and stated she had received a telephone call at 2:00 a.m. in the hospital from who said he was in hiding in Havana and was going to defect from the Castro government if he could escape the country. He told that he would be in New York in several days.

telephonically recontacted the New York Office on January 22, 1960 and stated she received a cable around 9:00 p.m., January 22, 1960, to call 'ad number in Havana collect and that it was urgent. Stated that their telephone had been disconnected and she had to go outside to make the call stated that their telephone which she did, and the individual contacted in Havana was said that when she returned to her 17C apartment after making this telephone call, was there, and also in the apartment was made the call, and so was who has befriended family because of a possible story in this matter. stated that when she returned to the apartment. said that he would return later.

advised that due to threats which had been made previously against her and because of the publicity which they had made regarding the pregnancy of her daughter due to Fidel Castro, she was fearful of a physical attack

b7c

PJC

Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba;

was advised that this was not a matter within the jurisdiction of the FBI and that we could offer no protection in this matter. was advised that if she was fearful for herself and she should contact the 24th Precinct of the New York City Police Department as this was a matter within the jurisdiction of the New York. City Police Department.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is a loan to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Section 552		Section 552a
5 (6)(1)	□ (b)(7)(A)	□ (d)(5)
□ (b)(2)	□ (b)(7)(B)	□ (j)(2)
D (b)(3)	□ (b)(7)(C)	□ (k)(1)
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CIA Act of	$1949 \qquad \square \ (b)(7)(F)$	□ (k)(4)
□ (b)(4)	□ (b)(8)	□ (k)(5)
□ (b)(5)	□ (b)(9)	□ (k)(6)
□ (b)(6)		□ (k)(7)
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File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York February 4, 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

on February 1, 1960, furnished a copy of a letter, by dated January 26, 1960, which was written by a business contact in Havana, Cuba, who set forth recent developments within Cuba.

This letter states that several months ago two propositions were made to the Cuban Government, one by American Motors and the other by Renault. These propositions were made to the Cuban Government prior to the time that Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara was made President of the National Bank of Cuba. The proposition offered the Cuban Government, according to this letter, by the American Motors was a ten million dollar investment in an assembly plant and the second offer by Renault was a similar proposition, but both propositions were turned down by Major Guevara who stated that the Cuban Government welcomes such investments provided these investments are made for the exclusive benefit of INRA (Agrarian Reform Bureau). This letter stated that an investment with such restrictions is tantamount to rejecting foreign capital and initiative.

This businessman in Cuba wrote that in conversation with a friend of his in Havana, who recently had a long conversation with Major Guevara, Major Guevara stated that Cuba has to restrict the importation of consumption goods, particularly luxuries, in order to devote the largest proportion of its trades to buy capital goods, this being, together with the Agrarian Reform, the only way to raise the standard of living among the Cuban people. Guevara, according to this businessman, stated that Cuba must seek to produce at home and substitute for imports everything it can produce at costs that are not too much higher than the prices of imported goods. This businessman stated that Guevara did not state how this was to be accomplished, but indicated that everything seemed to hinge on the success of the Agrarian Reform in Cuba.

109-12-210-1184 ENCLUSURE

This Havana businessman stated that Guevara was reported to have said that the foreign trade ratio is much too high and that it must be reduced through local investment plans and that private income must be kept down, and the state must capitalize and assume the initiative as to what industrial plans are to be developed, where and when they are to be developed. Guevara was quoted as being surprised at the fantastic jewelry sales in Cuba during the last holidays, which sales have practically emptied the shops of diamonds and other precious stones indicating that the people are preparing for a possible depreciation of the peso. Guevara also was reported, according to this businessman, as expressing an unbounded admiration for Marshal Tito and Abdul Gamal Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, and again stated his deep hatred of colonialism and imperialism and noted that he wanted Cuba patterned after Egypt and Yugoslavia.

This businessman stated that his friend, who spoke to Major Guevara, formed the opinion that Guevara is a Marxist revolutionist, but not an economist, that he knows very little, if any, of banking or finance, and is as romantic, austere character of deeply ingrained convictions, in short, Guevara is a fanatic. This businessman stated that his friendtold him that Guevara has been receiving technical advice from a group of Chilean experts who were with Guevara at INRA and are now with him at the National Bank directing the country's economic policy.

This Havana businessman stated that the austerity plans of Major Guevara do not seem to fit in with the millions which are being spent by INRA without any control.

of INRA, in a recent television speech, admitted that INRA thus far has spent 75 million collers. When Nunez was asked how INRA had spent such a sum of money he was unable to give any details. This Havana businessman stated that INRA gives no financial statements to the public, nobody knows its income, its expenses, and particularly its cost.

The Havana businessman stated that in Cuba today there are many contradictions and enumerated them as follows:

1. the squandering of money in, for the time being, unpractical enterprises;

- 2. the exorbitant increases in salaries and wages which are compelling owners of firms to turn their business over to the government who keep them going by handing out subsidies;
- 3. the almost complete paralization of all construction work, which has already created an acute housing shortage;
 - 4. the scarcity of raw materials for certain industries;
- 5. The elimination in the next five or six months of all wholesale importers, including those of durable goods, radios, televisons etcetera, which means unemployment, empty stores, and fewer taxes to collect.

This businessman stated that with everything, the sale of consumption goods such as beer, gasoline, cheap clothes, food etcetera is on the upswing; and that movies and bars are full. He stated that people are spending now more money than ever before and not saving at all and that this situation gives the false impression of prosperity which is only superficial.

This Havana businessman, in his letter of January 26, 1960, stated that he found three items of top interest in Cuba during the past week, namely:

- l. the initial reaction to Cuba's invitation for a conference of the underdeveloped countries;
 - 2. the Castro-Lojendio incident; and
 - 3. the schism in the Catholic Church.

In connection with the invitation for a conference in Havana, during the summer of 1960, of underdeveloped countries, the reaction in Central and South America appears to be unfavorable towards such a conference. Mexico and Brazil have already declined the invitation and there is doubt that countries like Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay or even Venezuela will sit at a conference beside Ghana, Indonesia, Sudan, Egypt et cetera. This